

53 IRON MINERS DROWNED IN CAVE-IN

Who Is Supporting The Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund?

HOW THE DISTRICTS STAND

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THREE districts of the party have raised close to 50% of their quota of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. Three other districts are below 30% of the quota assigned to them. Here are the figures showing the quota of the district based upon the members in the districts, the amounts they have collected and the percentage of their quota collected thus far:

DONATIONS TO OCTOBER 30.

District	Quota	Amount Raised	Percentage
District No. 1	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 715.00	17.9
District No. 2	15,000.00	3,092.50	20.6
District No. 3	3,000.00	1,380.04	46
District No. 4	1,100,000	418.25	38
District No. 5	2,500.00	510.39	20.4
District No. 6	3,000.00	448.83	14.9
District No. 7	2,500.00	1,226.05	49
District No. 8	7,500.00	3,413.06	45
District No. 9	3,500.00	680.10	19.4
District No. 10	1,000.00	493.10	49.3
District No. 12	2,500,000	221.10	8.8
District No. 13	3,000.00	703.25	23.4
District No. 15	1,000.00	151.00	15
Agricultural District	400.00	169.00	42.3

TOTAL \$13,644.27 27.28

This table throws light on who is giving support to Keep The DAILY WORKER. Seattle seems less interested insofar as the work done so far is concerned than any other district of the party. Next in lack of activity to support the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund are the comrades of Cleveland who have only raised 11.6%. The Connecticut membership showed an equal lack of interest, having thus far raised only 15% of their quota.

Next in line, with a little better showing but still a very poor showing, are the members of the Boston district, the Minneapolis district, the New York district, the Pittsburgh district and San Francisco district, all of whom have only supported The DAILY WORKER to the extent of the strength of 30% of the membership of the district.

The best district in the country in supporting The DAILY WORKER is the Kansas City district, with 49.3% of its quota already collected. Next comes Detroit with 46% collected, Philadelphia is third with 46%, Chicago fourth with 46%, Buffalo fifth with 38%. The party members in these districts which are far behind in the list must immediately take steps for better results which it is facing AND TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

If the membership in Kansas City, Detroit, Chicago and Philadelphia could raise nearly 50% of the quota for their district in six week's time, why should not New York, Boston, Cleveland, Minneapolis, New Haven, Seattle and San Francisco do the same thing?

The DAILY WORKER is the fighting, revolutionary organ of our whole party and every section of the party must give it equal support. Those districts which are far behind in the list must immediately take steps for better organizational support of the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign. The membership in these districts must take up more energetically the selling of The DAILY WORKER Certificates.

For Kansas City, Detroit, Philadelphia and Chicago the goal for the month of November must be to raise their total to the 100% mark. If the campaign in these districts is pushed with continued energy and the momentum kept up, there is no reason why these districts should not go over the top by the end of November.

Every party member should study the above table carefully and then make himself a committee of one to stir up action in his district in support of the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign. Every committee in the districts which have fallen below so badly must take up the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign with new energy.

If every district had done what Kansas City, Detroit, Philadelphia and Chicago has done, The DAILY WORKER would be well out of the crisis which it still faces, because the other districts have not given the same support. Instead of still fighting to Keep The DAILY WORKER, we would be carrying on the campaign to put it on a sound foundation for the next year with a better and bigger paper to serve our movement.

The end of the month of November must show a different standing of the situation. Funds must be rushed to The DAILY WORKER by all party poor showing can by energetic action win a better position and show they really want to Keep The DAILY WORKER. The districts which have given the best support must strain every bit of energy to go over the top with 100% quota.

Because of the uneven support which the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign has received The DAILY WORKER is still in a serious critical situation. Funds must be rushed to The DAILY WORKER by all party nuclei which have made collections and the work of collecting \$5.00 per member intensified.

In those districts in which the members are far behind the work of aiding The DAILY WORKER to overcome the present difficulties must be taken up with the will of catching up on their quota and thus carrying The DAILY WORKER thru its financial difficulties.

IF THE WHOLE PARTY WILL GET BEHIND THE "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER" DRIVE, WE CAN WIN THE STRUGGLE AND KEEP OUR MOST IMPORTANT WEAPON IN THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AGAINST CAPITALISM IN THIS COUNTRY.

N. Y. WORKERS COMMEMORATE THE 9TH YEAR

2 Huge Meetings Greet Soviet Anniversary

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—For the ninth time, workers of New York city will observe the anniversary of the Russian Revolution of November Seventh, 1917. The ninth birthday of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic will be celebrated at two monster meetings in different parts of the city at which working class orators will recount the historical achievement of the Russian proletariat and draw the revolutionary lessons of their struggles for the still exploited workers who have yet to conquer capitalism.

One meeting will be at Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue, the other at Hunt's Point Palace, 163rd and Southern blvd. To these two halls thousands of militant New York workers will make their way before 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday to hear the vivid story of the nine years of proletarian success in the Soviet Union and once again to pledge their solidarity with the Russian workers and their supporters throughout the world.

Imposing List of Speakers.

At Central Opera House, the speakers will be Jay Lovestone, organization secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party; M. Olin, noted writer; Wm. Weinstein, general secretary of the New York Workers Party; S. Epstein, of the Daily Freiheit; J. Stachel, organization secretary of the New York party; E. Sornsdorf, of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, and Samuel Don, of the Young Workers' League.

At Hunt's Point Palace, Lovestone and Olin will speak again, with Ben Gold, chairman of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union; S. Zimmerman, of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and Juliet Stuart Poyntis.

At the former meeting, the Freiheit Singing Society will present a musical program and at the latter meeting the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra will play. The meeting is under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, District 2, and the admission charge at both meetings is 50c.

Modern Society Only 30% Efficient, Says Professor at Yale U.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Seventy per cent of the efficiency of workers is lost by the present system, Prof. Hudson B. Hastings of the scientific school of Yale University, said in a speech here.

Of this total, he said, about 30 per cent is due to unemployment, and the other 40 per cent due to methods in selection, training and supervision of the working force.

British Sub Stranded.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The British submarine R-4 is stranded in the fog off Exmouth. The vessel is not in danger.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.

MINERS' SUB-COMMITTEE ON ANTHRACITE QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER TOOHEY CASE

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 4.—The sub-committee appointed by the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, at its recent meeting in Indianapolis, will convene at Scranton, Pa., beginning Nov. 6, on questions affecting the anthracite region. The committee is composed of John J. Mates, Dennis Brian and John Ghizzoni, members of the International Executive Board from Districts No. 9, No. 1 and No. 2, respectively.

Under instructions of the International Board, the committee will hold a hearing on the appeal for reinstatement of Pat. Toohey, expelled member of the union.

N. Y. FASCISTS RAID PLANTS OF ITALIAN PAPERS

Pulls Gun on Employees; Smash Machinery

The plants of two Italian anti-fascist newspapers were raided here early Tuesday morning in retaliation for the attack upon the life of Premier Mussolini in Bologna, Italy.

Just after midnight six armed fascists entered the plant of Il Nuovo Mondo at 85 East Tenth street and drove out the employees at pistol points. They descended to the basement, where Michael Seris, a pressman, was preparing to run off the paper, and after ordering him to leave with the other employees, and warning him not to return, they smashed the machinery, rendering operation of the press impossible.

A few hours later twenty fascists, most of them armed, went to the plant of Il Margello, of which Carlo Tresca, well known Italian Socialist, is the editor, at 77 East Tenth street. They drove the newspaper employees to the street, and then took sledgehammers and wrenches and wrecked the two linotype machines.

Mr. Tresca, who reported the raid to the police, said that whenever an attempt is made upon the life of Mussolini the fascists here retaliate by attacking members of the Anti-Fascist Party. He declared that the bomb explosion several weeks ago at 116th street and First avenue, when two men were killed, was caused by the fascists. The two men, he said, were on their way to an anti-fascist meeting and had planned to hurl the bomb there but it exploded prematurely.

Texas Company Plant at Craig, Colorado, Threatened by Fire

CRAIG, Colo., Nov. 4.—A spectacular fire threatened today to destroy the newly completed million dollar Texas Company oil refinery here.

A heroic fight by refinery employees, the Craig fire department and scores of volunteers confined the blaze to the boiler house and office building. The damage has not been estimated.

Earthen dikes thrown up by the fire fighters prevented spread of the blazing oil to the thousands of barrels of stored gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil.

BRITAIN BUILDS GOLD BARRIER AGAINST U. S.

London Banks May Give Loan to Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 4.—England is organizing a European financial bloc to block the progress of world economic domination by the United States. This information was secured from an unquestionable source.

It is worthy of note that when British professions of friendship for the United States are at their height, Downing street is conducting a campaign against Great Britain's foremost commercial rival.

It is now revealed that the reason for Britain's objection to the sale of German railroad bonds in the United States was that the plan would in-

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He's For Russia



DR. W. E. D. DU BOIS.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Dr. Du Bois, Negro leader and editor of "The Crisis," has just returned from a three-months' trip to Europe. Speaking of his Russian trip in the current issue, Dr. Du Bois says: "I stand in astonishment and wonder at the revelation of Russia that has come to me. I may be partially deceived and half-informed, but if what I have seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears in Russia, is Bolshevism, I am a Bolshevik."

DROWNED LIKE RATS AS SWAMP CAVES-IN MINE

7 Bodies Float to Surface Badly Mangled

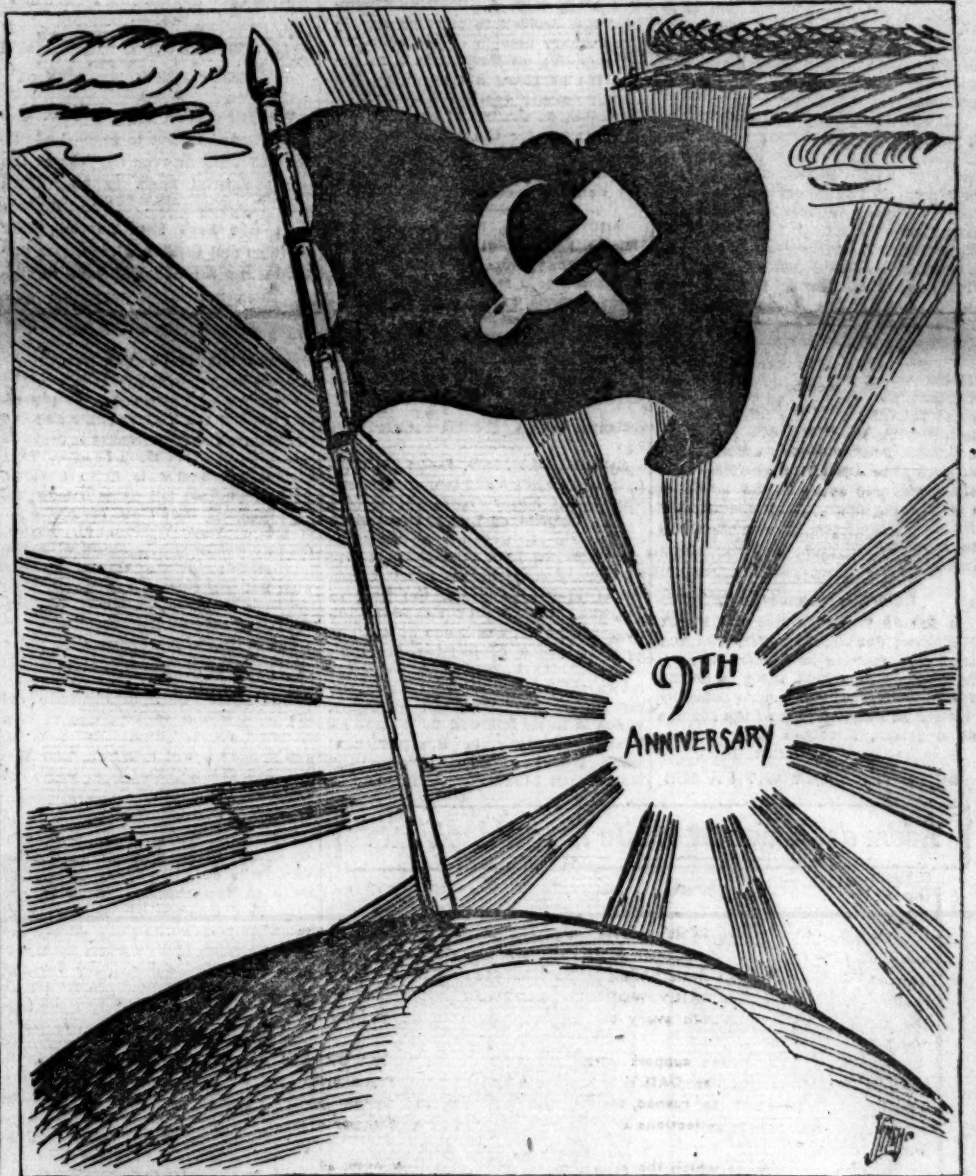
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ISHPHEMING, Mich., Nov. 4.—So strong was the force of the mud and water which surged into the entries and rooms of the Barnes-Hecker iron mine from a cave-in of swamp ground, that the fifty-three miners working on various levels were stripped of their clothing and horribly mangled, as evidenced by the condition of seven bodies so far recovered.

The fifty-three men who met their death in the mine constituted one-third of the population of the mining camp at North Location six miles west of here. Wives, children and relatives of the trapped miners gathered in hysterical groups around the shafts and

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CELEBRATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT



AMERICAN WORKERS GATHER IN CITIES AND TOWNS TO COMMEMORATE THE NINTH ANNUAL OF THE HISTORIC RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Chicago, Nov. 7, Ashland Auditorium, Foster, Dunne, Darcy.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, Odain Building, Finny and Grand, J. Louis Engdahl.
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7, Swedish Auditorium, 1611 Chicago St., Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.
St. Paul, Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Bedacht, Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Youngstown, Nov. 7, Elmer Bolch, Warren, Ohio, Nov. 6, 7 p. m., Elmer Bolch.
Yorkville, Miners' Hall, Sat., Nov. 6, 7 p. m., Bolch.
Neffs, O., Derrach Hall, Nov. 7, 2 p. m., Shaffer.
Columbus, Sat., Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m., Carl Hacker.
Cincinnati, Sun., Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m., Carl Hacker.
Stamford, Conn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Workmen's Circle Hall, 49 Pacific street.
Yonkers, N. Y., Sun., Nov. 14, 20 Warburton avenue, 8 p. m.

Paterson, N. J., 54 Van Houten St., 8 p. m., Sat. Nov. 6.
Perth Amboy, Sunday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 308 Elm St.
Kenosha, Wis., German American Hall, 665 Grand Ave., Nov. 7, 3 p. m., Alex Bittelmann.
Rockford, Ill., Workers Hall, 7th Ave., local speaker, Nov. 7, 8 p. m.
Springfield, Ill., J. W. Johnstone, Zeigler, Ill., Liberty Hall, Johnstone, Nov. 7, 3 p. m.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, 8 p. m., Engdahl.
Waukegan, H. George, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.
Hammond, Ind., Nov. 14.
Philadelphia, Nov. 5, Ben Gitlow.
Detroit, Nov. 7, Gitlow at Armory.
Akron, O., Nov. 6, Wolfe, Liberty Hall, 601 S. Main St., 7:30 p. m.
Superior, Wis., Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
South Chicago, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 1918 Commercial Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bittelmann.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE tumult and the counting (except the recounting) is over and the capitalists have won, here thru the election of a democrat, there by the election of a republican. The workers lost because they did not fight. Not a single working class candidate was elected to either house of congress in the entire country, unless Victor Berger is placed in that category. The workers who were not too disgusted to go to the polls voted, dem.

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Negro Journal Gives Issue to Discussion of W. Indian Problem

The entire November issue of Opportunity, journal of Negro life, is devoted to a discussion of problems of the Negro in the West Indies.

Some of the articles are: "The Garvey Movement," by Franklin Frazier; "In Our American Language," by Waldo Frank; "The West Indies," by W. A. Domingo; "Negro Composers and Musicians of the West Indies," by A. M. W. Mallet, and "West Indian-American Relations," by Rev. Ethelred Brown.

Opportunity is published at 127 East 23rd street, New York City, by the National Urban League.

SOVIET PARTY CONFERENCE VOTES UNANIMOUSLY FOR STALIN PROPOSALS

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 4.—The closing sessions of the conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union unanimously adopted as resolutions the theses on economic problems submitted by Rykov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and the theses submitted by Tomsky on trade union work.

Closing the conference, Rykov, in a lengthy speech, pointed out that the opposition had completely failed to win the endorsement of the party for their position and that the propagation of their wrong ideas was unanimously condemned. In spite of the recognized seriousness of the situation, he said, the party will continue unflinchingly its work of socialist construction on the principles of Leninism and will struggle against the opposition.

Stalin's Support Unanimous.
The debate on Stalin's report on the internal party situation was concluded with speeches by Andrejew,

Maslennikov and Clara Zetkin, whereupon Stalin, met again with a tremendous ovation, made a two-hour concluding speech. With no one abstaining, the conference unanimously adopted Stalin's resolution with no amendments on the question of the opposition block.

The conference unanimously adhered to the decisions of the central committee and the Central Control Commission, reappointing Ordjonikidze as head of the latter body, and called the fifteenth party congress to meet next autumn.

BIG FIGHT FOR THE MAYORALTY IS NOW OPENED

William Hale Thompson Lining Up Support

No sooner had the tumult of the congressional elections died down in Illinois, than the capitalist politicians of Chicago began to lay their lines for the next big battle for the mayoral plum of this wealthy city.

Successful candidates on the republican and democrat tickets that led their respective slates were mentioned as aspirants. Among those are Patrick Carr, successful candidate for sheriff and Charles Barret, who was re-elected president of the Board of Review.

Doctor Got Much Dough.

Last Wednesday night Dr. John Dill Robertson met with a goodly company of supporters and was handed \$300,000 to be used in his mayoral primary fight. Fred Lundin, Small leader in Cook county, who testified before the Reed senate slush fund inquiry that he was not a politician, is the prime mover in the Robertson candidacy.

William Hale Thompson, former mayor and cog in the Thompson-Harding-Lundin machine, is seeking 300,000 signatures of citizens who pledge themselves to vote for him. Thompson is now lined up with the Crowe G. O. P. faction.

Labor leaders are passing Thompson cards among the membership of their unions and forcing them to sign.

The defeat of Joseph Savage for county judge has considerably impaired the prestige of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe who was looked upon until recently as the most powerful politician in the state. His association with gangsters, however, and the immunity enjoyed by them has rubbed the taint of this notorious foe of organized labor.

The Lundin-Robertson faction is in alliance with the notorious Len Small, and is officially dry unless the wet cyclone that hit the state last Tuesday will cause it to "rush the growler."

On the democrat side Mayor Dwyer is mentioned, but in all probability the mayor has had his last fling at the city hall. Dwyer was a disappointment to the thirty folk of which there a goodly number in the democratic ranks. He is a willing tool of big business. Paddy Carr would be a popular candidate and he coaxes refreshments from every pore.

Doing Some Thinking. This should be a good time for the workers to begin preparing for the city election. A United Labor Ticket would attract thousands of workers who cannot fail to be doing some thinking over the folly of transferring their support from one capitalist funk to the other. Not one of those political grafters take the trouble to mention the needs of the working class. Why should they since the workers themselves seem to have no concern over their own interests?

Denies Incommunicado. A flat denial of charges that Frank McMorris, Chicago gangster, awaiting trial for murder in Porter county, Ind., was being held incommunicado from his attorneys was made today by Walter H. Daly, warden of the Indiana state prison, Michigan City.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB

Loom as Democrat White House Aspirants



With Al Smith carrying New York for Tammany by a huge margin and Vic Donahey winning Ohio for the Democrats there, the two governors will command attention at the next Democratic national convention as possible choices for the presidential run. Al Smith stands in very well with Wall Street and Donahey has done nothing to make the money lords think ill of him.

Telling Him



Militant workers, gathered in dozens of huge demonstrations throughout the country on November Seventh, are letting the capitalists of America know it is high time to stop their misrepresentations about the workers' and peasants' government.

MUSSOLINI CALLS EXTRA SESSION TO GET DEATH PENALTY FOR ASSASSINS

ROME, Nov. 4.—Premier Mussolini has decided to convene an extraordinary session of the chamber of deputies on November 9, to enact the proposed bill providing the death penalty for those who make attempts on the life of the premier.

Agitation for the immediate passage of this bill has been great since the attempt made in Bologna on Sunday to shoot the premier.

NICE, France, Nov. 4.—Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi was summoned before the police here today and subjected to a lengthy examination, with regards to a reported plot against Premier Mussolini of Italy.

"Socialist" Weds Royal Couple as Four Kings and Two Queen Look on

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 4.—In the presence of four kings and two queens, and scores of lesser royalties, Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium and Princess Astrid of Sweden were this afternoon married in a civil ceremony in the throne room of the royal palace.

The king of Sweden, the king of Belgium, the king of Denmark, the king of Norway, the queen of Belgium and the queen of Norway, were all seated in the throne room when the crown prince and Princess Astrid entered and went thru the ceremony, which is to be followed by a state religious ceremony in Brussels next week, performed by the "socialist" Mayor Carl Lindhagen, of Stockholm.



VIC DONAHEY

BUTLER DEFEAT BRINGS GRIEF TO 'SILENT CAL'

Voters Have Seen Thru Pasteboard Giant

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—There is no attempt to conceal admiration over the loss of the two senatorial seats in New York and Massachusetts. The literary, touts who have been gurgling over Coolidge and turning a cardboard politician into a giant, will have to cut their mental vacuums for new tricks. This action momentarily simply will not stand up.

Blame it on Volstead. Republican apologists attribute the repudiation of Coolidgeism to the revolt against the Volstead law and the snooping of the sour-faced grafters who run the Anti-Saloon League. That this was a factor is quite obvious.

But this does not explain why the wet Wadsworth of New York was defeated or why William M. Butler, the millionaire magnate lost, while the republican candidate for governor who was not so closely connected with Coolidge won by a tremendous majority in the same state.

Six of the eight states that voted on modification of the prohibition law expressed their disapproval of Volsteadism. Only in Colorado, did the dries win a victory, a slim one. Missouri voted down the question and elected a wet senator. The Missourians did not like the way the question was framed.

Prophets Differ. Prophets have differences of opinion as to whether Senators Smith and Vare will be allowed to take their seats in the senate. Some believe that the democrats will let them seat but will open fire on them during the winter session of 1927 when both parties are laying their plans for the presidential campaign. They expect that a new airing of the scandal would then break the most damage.

The so-called republican insurgents will have the chance of a lifetime to show their stuff in the next congress. With 48 votes at the disposal of the republicans and 47 in the hands of the democrats, one foot-loose farmer-labor senator, the insurgents who are listed as republicans can make things disagreeable for the administration. Should the insurgents propose any radical legislation, it remains to be seen how the democrats will vote.

Some of the papers are predicting that Senator Shipstead, farmer-laborer of Minnesota, will return to the G. O. P. fold in view of the defeat of Magnus Johnson.

Communist Elementals Class Meets Tonight

The Chicago Workers' School class in the elements of Communism will meet at its regular time Friday evening at 19 S. Lincoln street. Text books for study are ready for the students.

FRANCE, ITALY AT ODDS OVER RECENT CLASH

French Foreign Office Sends Protest

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The French foreign office has delivered an emphatic protest to Rome over Fascist excesses at Ventimille, an international town on the Franco-Italian border where the French consulate was raided by black shirts and French railwaymen severely beaten because it was claimed they neglected to raise their hats to the Italian flag.

There is also considerable perturbation in official quarters here over the imperialist demands being made by the Fascist press for the Italian acquisition of the French Riviera, including Nice and an Italian share in the French North African possession, Tunisia.

The Italian press is filled with charges that the various plots on Premier Mussolini's life have been engineered in France with the French officially winking at the maneuvers. Fear is expressed of further clashes in the Riviera where there is a large Italian population.

Fascist Slay Opposition Members.

ROME, Nov. 4.—It is reported here that many persons have been killed and injured in fascist rioting throughout the country following the attempted assassination of Premier Mussolini at Bologna last Sunday. Newspaper parties of the opposition have been sacked. Homes of known members of the opposition have been entered and damaged. In Naples, the home of the famous philosopher, Benedetto Croce, was wrecked.

Mussolini returned in triumph to Rome. A meeting of the Fascist Grand Council to meet here soon is expected to take up the following questions: Dissolution of all opposition parties, suppression of all opposition newspapers, a house-cleaning within the party, and the organization of a separate fascist police.

Fish Dealer Admits He Engineered Delivery Attempt in N. Y. Prison

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A signed confession was obtained by the police today from Robert Weiner, a 24-year-old fish dealer, that he engineered the daring plot of a Tombs jail delivery which resulted late yesterday in the death of four men and the wounding of two others.

Weiner was the bosom pal of "Hyman" Amberg, one of the prisoners, who blew his brains out when the plot failed and he was ringed around with shooting policemen.

Two Affairs for Daily Worker in N. Y. Tonight

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—This Saturday night, November 6, every DAILY WORKER reader in New York should enjoy one or both of the following affairs:

At the Workers' House, 108 East 14th street, there will be a Vetchinka in celebration of the opening of the building next door. A door has been cut thru the wall, doubling the size of the top floor, making it ideal for a DAILY WORKER builders' social and dance. A good orchestra has been secured and good eats are promised.

The same evening a splendid musical program will be rendered by the Lettish workers in connection with the ball in the Bohemian National Home, 321 East 73rd street. Half the proceeds of each affair will go to The DAILY WORKER.

GRAND RAPIDS HOLDS NOV. 7 MEET SUNDAY.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 4.—Grand Rapids will hold its anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. at the S. & D. Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave. N. W. Barney Mass of Detroit, will be the principal speaker. The meeting is under the auspices of the Grand Rapids branch of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT. 6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour. 6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Vella Cook, Gerald Collisaint, Little Joe Warner, Clarence Sullivan, Mildred Colicchio. 9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra. 11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

Real World Trade Union Unity Will Come in Spite of Reaction's Opposition

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

ON THE same day that the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned recently, the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) issued a declaration refusing to officially recognize the proposed trade union conference to be held at Mexico City at the suggestion of the Mexican Federation of Trade Unions.

There is no doubt considerable significance to this coincidence. The American Federation of Labor officialdom has also refused to recognize the Mexico City conference, although a little more diplomatically than Amsterdam. President William Green was given permission by his executive council to go. He did not decline, but merely stated he didn't have the time to make the trip, a threadbare evasion.

The outright rejection of the Amsterdam International and the evasion of the A. F. of L. drive toward the same goal. It is a very evident and joint blow against the militancy of Mexican labor.

Amsterdam is clearly taking the orders of the A. F. of L., with which it is seeking an anti-Bolshevik alliance. It was therefore to be expected that it would make the most of the excuse that it had heard that "Michael Tomsky, secretary of the Russian Trade Union Congress, had also been invited. The officialdom of the International Federation of Trade Unions therefore issued its blanket refusal of participation in the gathering at Mexico City by declaring:

"The executive, in view of the conditions under which the delegation is to go to Mexico, decides that, on its own behalf and on that of the I. F. T. U., it must decline to take any responsibility whatever for it."

There were two votes cast against this declaration, however. It is not stated who cast the two insurgent ballots. Thus the press service of the Amsterdam International concludes that, "The result is that neither Purcell, who is the president of the I. F. T. U., nor Brown, who is secretary, have had any instructions to represent the I. F. T. U. in Mexico or in other American countries, any more than do the other members of the delegation."

It is not known definitely who will go to Mexico City from Europe. It was rumored about Detroit that Edo Fimmen, former secretary of the I. F. T. U., but now head of the International Transport Workers' Federation, would attend. But he has not been heard from.

EIGHT MEETINGS ARE ARRANGED BY DIST. 4 FOR 9TH ANNIVERSARY

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—District 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged the following meetings in commemoration of the ninth year of the Russian revolution:

Buffalo, Nov. 7, Workers' Forum Hall, 36 W. Huron St.; speaker, John Ballam.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 6, Forward Hall, 24th and Peach Sts.; Chas. Krumbell.

Endicott, N. Y., Nov. 10; speakers in Russian and Polish Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 5, 580 St Paul St.; Bert Wolfe.

Niagara Falls, Nov. 7; J. P. Campbell.

Binghamton, Nov. 7, Lithuanian Hall; Randolph Katz.

Jamestown, Nov. 14, Hercules Hall; Herbert Benjamin.

Marty Durkin Again in Court; This Time For Dyer Act Offense

Martin J. Durkin, under sentence of 35 years for slaying Federal Agent Edward Shanahan, in addition to a five-year federal sentence, was again arraigned in court today, this time charged with violation of the Dyer act in transporting a stolen automobile.

Banker Hogan Comes Here. John H. Hogan, president of the Des Moines national bank and a member of the Iowa State Banking commission has been elected vice-president of the Continental and Commercial National bank of Chicago, it was announced here today.

Hogan will resign from the Des Moines institution.

It has been reported that Arthur A. Purcell, president of the I. F. T. U., would not attend because of his activity in the British coal miners' strike. Purcell made the trip to Mexico City following his attendance at the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City, last year, as fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress.

Among those who originally were invited and planned to come to Mexico were Jouhaux, of France, and Mertens, of Belgium, vice presidents of the I. F. T. U. Evidently heavy pressure was brought to bear upon these two, since it is now announced that neither of them will attend. Thus the I. F. T. U., in common with the A. F. of L., does all in its power to wreck the courageous efforts of the Mexican trade unions, now numbering close to 2,000,000 members, to bring unity into the world trade union movement.

European trade officials going to Mexico City, therefore, will go on the same basis as the A. F. of L. has forced trade union officials from this country to go to Moscow, merely as individuals. But it will be a beginning.

It was three years ago that the Mexican trade unions expressed a desire to have a delegation from across the Atlantic visit their country, in the hope of establishing closer relations between the trade unions of the old world and the new. The Mexicans were even ready to provide the necessary funds for this purpose. The invitation was originally accepted, but it was claimed that the European situation at that moment prevented the various trade union leaders from leaving their respective countries.

Instead of trying to build upon the Purcell visit to Mexico City last year, the I. F. T. U. executive went out of its way in an effort to belittle its results. This was a prophecy of the repudiation of the Mexico City conference that has now been issued by this same executive.

Thus the labor reaction in the United States and capitalist Europe tries to place itself as an obstruction in the road that leads to trade union progress and unity. It will be bowled over and left in the dust unnoticed by the forward moving masses. Real world trade union unity, embracing the trade unions of all countries, including those of the Union of Soviet Republics, will blot out the reactionary alliance of the International Federation of Trade Unions with the American Federation of Labor.

MURDER NIGHT DESCRIBED BY HALL WITNESS

Stevens Collapsed at the Scene Year Later

COURTHOUSE, SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 4.—Ralph Geroline, tall, thin, vestryman in the slain Dr. Edward W. Hall's church, denied on the witness stand today that he had seen or spoken to Henry Stevens on the Phillips farm the night four years ago when the Rev. Hall and his choir singer, Mrs. Eleanor Mills, were shot to death in De Russey's lane.

He told of going to the scene which was a "Lovers' Lane," at about 10:30 on the night of the double murder. He was accompanied, he testified, by Miss Catherine Rastall. He parked his car near the famous crabapple tree where the murders were committed. Soon he heard the muzzling of voices, a shot, a woman's scream, then three shots—and then moans.

Didn't See Stevens.

"Didn't you ever tell a man that you were in the lane that night and that you saw there Henry Stevens and that he said to you: 'Get to hell out of here!' and fired two shot into the ground?" Special Prosecutor Alexander Simpson shouted.

"I did not," the witness replied. He said he met Miss Rastall in front of the Y. M. C. A., in New Brunswick, about 10 o'clock on the night of the murder. He invited her for a ride in his car. They then drove to the lane, about 700 feet from the crabapple tree, and put out the automobile's lights.

"How long were you in the lane when you heard the shots?"

"A few minutes."

The witness then was excused.

LENIN



said:

"With the greatest interest and never slackening attention I read John Reed's book Ten Days That Shook The World. Unreservedly do I recommend it to the progress of the world."

Ten Days That Shook the World

by JOHN REED
can now be had in an attractive new edition just off the press—Cloth, \$1.50

Other Books On

RUSSIA

RUSSIA TODAY—Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. \$1.25

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORK SHOPS IN 1926—by Wm. Z. Foster. Paper, \$.25

GLIMPSES OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC—by Scott Nearing. Paper, \$.10

WHITHER RUSSIA?—by Leon Trotsky. Cloth, \$1.50

ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA—by Magdalene Marx. Cloth, \$2.00

BROKEN EARTH—The Russian Village Today—by Maurice Hindau. Cloth, \$2.00

EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA—by Scott Nearing. Cloth, \$1.50 Paper, \$.50

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION—by Leon Trotsky. Cloth, \$2.50

RUSSIA TURN EAST?—by Scott Nearing. Paper, \$.10

OIL IMPERIALISM—by Louis Fischer. Cloth, \$2.00

THE NEW THEATER AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA—by Huxley Carter. Cloth, \$2.00

COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF THE U. S. S. R.—Paper, \$.25

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA—by A. A. Heller. Cloth, \$1.00

MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA—Paper, \$.10

RUSSELL-NEARING DEBATE ON RUSSIA—Board-bound, \$.50

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CELEBRATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

FINNISH WORKERS ORCHESTRA—UKRAINIAN WORKERS CHORUS—LITHUANIAN WORKERS CHORUS

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

LABOR 'LEADERS' FEEL HONORED IN DESTROYER RITES

Green Subscribes to the Warship Program

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other national and local labor leaders drove the first rivet into the keel of the cruiser Pensacola at the Brooklyn navy yard here.

This ceremony was watched by 5,000 people, including fifty "labor leaders," who were present at the invitation of Rear Admiral Plunkett, who wanted the officials of the American Federation of Labor to have the "honor" of placing the first rivet.

Costs \$10,000,000.

The Pensacola will be of 10,000 tons and will cost \$10,000,000. The building of the ship is expected to take over two years. Within the next few weeks 3,000 men will be at work on the vessel, and if it is decided to make it a rush job 2,000 more will be added.

The labor leaders were assigned official positions as follows: Right-hand riveter, William Green; left-hand riveter, John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; holder on, Joseph Ryan, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council; rivet feeder, A. A. Colfield, president of the plumbers' union; rivet passer, Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; standby, Roy Horn, president of the Blacksmiths' International Union.

Mentions Armament Treaty.

Admiral Plunkett, in addressing President Green before the ceremony, cited the provisions of Articles 11 and 13 of the limitations armament treaty, and said:

"There is no limitation on the number of ships of this class which may be built by any of the contracting powers. Since the conclusion of the world war the United States has completed ten cruisers of 7,500 tons. Congress has made appropriations for the construction of five of the Pensacola type. During and since the war one of the destroyers has been built, or is building, 50 cruisers, another 25, and we are building ten, for five of which the money has been appropriated. This is the first of the five whose keel is being laid.

"I make this statement in order that you may all clearly understand that we are not only within the limits of the exact wording of the treaty, but also within the spirit of the treaty.

"Let us hope the world will have more peace."

Green says Labor Honored.
Green, in replying to Plunkett's speech, said that labor is highly honored to be called upon to lay the keel, and promised that organized labor would help to promote understanding and good will among the nations of the world (by building battleships).

Celebrate Navy Day.
Crowds thronged the navy yard all day to help celebrate Navy Day. They saw, among other craft, four submarines, the S-12, S-49, S-50 and the P-3, a new type designed to go with the fleet in its maneuvers. Also there were two destroyers, the Brooks and the Barry, and the S-51, which had been raised from the ocean floor off Block Island.

Daily Worker Agents Meet in N. Y. Tonight

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Every DAILY WORKER agent in Greater New York is called to meet at 108 East Fourth street this Saturday evening, Nov. 6. The meeting will start at 7 o'clock sharp and will close promptly at 8 o'clock, so that those attending will also be able to take in the Vets' strike or the Lettish concert and ball, or any other affair they choose the same evening.

At the Congress of the British Communist Party



To the left is a British artist's impression of Bob Stewart, acting secretary of the British Communist Party reporting on the British General Strike. At the right is Harry Pollitt telling the 300 delegates assembled at Battersea Town Hall of the fight the Communist and left wing delegates made at the Margate conference of the Labor Party for full support to the striking miners. This was a historic congress. The Party has more than doubled its membership in the last year and increased the circulation of the press 50 per cent. The main question before the congress was assistance to the struggle of the British miners in which the Communist Party is playing an important role.

EIGHT WOMEN HAVE INCOME OVER MILLION DOLLARS IN U. S.; HOW ABOUT THE WOMEN IN PASSAIC?

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Women's rise to power in the big money world was graphically illustrated in details of income tax payments for 1925, made public today by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Supremacy in money-grabbing, once dominated by men is slowly being attained by women, according to official figures which showed that in 1924, the last year for which accurate statistics are available, there were eight women with incomes of more than \$1,000,000.

Women were officially classed as the heads of 153,378 American families. Returns were filed by 732,314 other women.

Women heading families reported incomes aggregating \$485,154,000, while all others—the marriageable class—had an earning capacity of \$1,333,765,000.

Wives, not classed as family heads, had personal incomes amounting to \$955,000,000, 173,235 of this class having made separate income tax returns. Joint returns of husbands and wives numbered 3,911,550, representing net income of \$14,695,375,000.

Big Foreign Income.
Internal revenue statistics disclosed that 2,453 aliens paid taxes amounting to \$5,923,571. Non-resident aliens reported incomes amounting to \$39,792,000 and foreigners in the United States of \$23,594,000.

The income of American citizens from foreign sources amounted to \$46,364,000, with a tax liability of \$2,476,000.

Few Farmers Pay.
Agricultural returns for 1924 showed the unsettled condition of the farm industry. Approximately 69,600 farmers made returns. Of this number, 49,584 reported net profits of \$90,402,000, while 20,017 reported net losses of \$45,631,000.

Personal income accounted for \$21,696,375,000, or 73 per cent of the total taxable income. Individual incomes from business totaled \$47,554,330,000. Manufacturers reported a profit of \$380,087,000 and general trade \$1,603,558,000.

Taxes other than federal income assessments amounted to \$1,097,507,000.

CHAMORRO WILL BE RECOGNIZED BY U. S., BELIEF

Kellogg to Disregard Approved Treaty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Disclosure that Secretary Kellogg is reconciling his conscience with the possibility of recognizing a Chamorroist regime in Nicaragua, much desired by Wall Street bankers, is made at the state department at the moment of arrival of reinforcements from Mexico for the constitutional party now in rebellion against Chamorro's dictatorship.

Treaty Signed.
All Central American republics signed a treaty, approved by the United States in a special letter wherein they agreed to give no recognition to a regime in Central America based on seizure of power by armed force, or upon any other than constitutional title.

Chamorro, former dictator, defeated in an election held during American military occupation two years ago, seized the capital by aid of military revolt and expelled the duly elected liberal administration. Refused recognition, he drove from the Nicaraguan congress most of the liberals, placed his own henchmen in their seats, and is now about to have one of his relatives or lieutenants "elected" as president, while he holds command of the army. The liberals are in revolt and have a fair chance of overthrowing his regime within the next few months.

Kellogg Fears Mexico.
Secretary Kellogg's apparent change of front is thought to be due to fear of the influence in Latin America of the help which Mexican liberals are giving to the liberal rebels in Nicaragua.

The matter was discussed in the conference on Mexican affairs held recently in the white house between President Coolidge, Kellogg, his assistant, Olds, Ambassador Sheffield and Charles Beecher Warren.

Many Refugees From Russian and Armenia Are Now Unemployed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—At least 250,000 Armenian and Russian refugees are unemployed, according to statistics gathered by a commission of the league of nations and reported to the state department from Geneva. The total number of refugees from these countries now in Europe is estimated to be 1,500,000.

At an inter-governmental conference last May a form of refugee passport was adopted in place of the more awkward forms previously used, and \$500,000 was declared to be necessary as a fund with which to assist in the migration of these people. Self-supporting refugees are to be taxed \$1 a year to create this fund. Twenty-two countries signed the pact.

To date 46 governments have ratified it with reference to Russian refugees, and 35 with reference to Armenians.

Paterson, Near Area of Strike, Agog at Picture of Passaic

PATERSON, Nov. 3.—Interest, bordering on excitement, has been aroused here by the announcement of the intended showing of the seven-reel motion picture of the Passaic textile strike in this city on Wednesday night, November 17. According to present plans, the presentation will be given in the East Side High School.

Because of Paterson's proximity to the city of Passaic, center of the struggle of textile workers for a living wage, the entire population is deeply interested in the big strike, now in its tenth month, in that city. Paterson's leading newspapers and citizens have repeatedly espoused the cause of the strikers, and the picture is sure to have a large and sympathetic audience.

Britain Builds Gold Barrier Against U. S.

(Continued from page 1)
terfere with Britain's schemes to thwart the United States.

Brains of Scheme.
Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, is credited with being the brains of the scheme. The general strike prevented the plan from going into effect already. The movement dates from the Genoa economic conference in 1921, when the Bank of England was handed the leadership in the crusade.

It is reported that British banks are considering favorably the granting of a \$150,000,000 thirty-year loan to the Soviet Union.

THE RUSSIAN WORKERS HAVE GIVEN \$4,000,000 TO HELP THE BRITISH MINERS—MORE ON THE WAY



By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

This week the Russian Soviet Union reaches its 9th milestone and the British miners carry on into the 7th month of their great strike to save their union. These two events are united by a bond of interest, although the miners are not revolutionists but trade unionists defending themselves against great odds. Russian trade unionists alone have adequately recognized the importance of supporting the greatest British union against the onslaught of the employing class.

The latest trade union bulletin from Russia reports nearly \$4,000,000 sent by Russian workers to fill the depleted war chest of the British union. The flow of fraternal contributions will continue, for the Russian trade union movement is sending 1% of its wages so long as the British coal strike continues.

As a result bankers, coal operators, manufacturers, landlords and press magnates united have failed to starve the British workers into submission. The capitalist offensive to establish slave wages throughout industry has been held up at the start.

Such a demonstration shows that the growing strength of Russian labor,

as it passes the 9th anniversary of its victory over organized capital, means a great deal to organized labor throughout the world.

Signs of this growing strength are numerous. Trade union membership in Soviet Russia on April 1 1926 reached 8,768,200, a gain of 26.2% over the previous year. About 90% of all wage earners in the country are organized. The movement is weakest among hired farm labor, which is scattered and hard to reach. But even in this field progress has been rapid. On April 1 1926 the Union of Land & Forest Workers included 213,338 and its agreements covered the wages and conditions of 664,000 of the somewhat more than 1,000,000 workers in this occupation.

The Railroad Workers Union, with its growth to 380,600 members, reports progress beyond mere increase in numbers. There are in the union 4109 mutual aid societies with a membership of 610,063 and resources over \$1,800,000. The income of the union's cultural-educational fund in 1925 was \$3,103,327. The union has 603 libraries with 335,700 subscribers and in addition 3313 traveling libraries.

Such signs are matter for congratulation not only to the Russian workers on their anniversary, but also to world labor.

SYNDICALIST LAW IN CALIFORNIA RAPPED BY I. L. D.

Palo Alto Times Also for Repeal

PALO ALTO, Cal., Oct. 25.—California's criminal syndicalism law was given a scathing arraignment at a meeting here under the auspices of the Palo Alto Housewives' Union in Russell cafeteria by Edgar Owens, organizer for International Labor Defense.

Reviews History.
The speaker reviewed the history of the labor defense organization and summarized the development of suppressive labor legislation during and since the world war, and outlined the program of International Labor Defense in California for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law and the release of all class war prisoners.

Babbit Protests.
The announcement of the meeting appeared in the Palo Alto Times. One of the Times' readers, signing himself 'Law Respector,' sent a communication to the Times forum denouncing the meeting and calling on the good people of Palo Alto to prevent it. In his letter he stated that he "had not read the text of the criminal syndicalism law, but had been told that it was against the radicals and the I. W. W. and therefore must be a good law."

A member of the Housewives' Union took 'Law Respector' to a beautiful cleaning, which led the editor of the Palo Alto Times to devote more than a column editorial in commenting on the criminal syndicalism law and wherein he declared that "the Times shares the view that the criminal syndicalism law of the state should be either repealed or revised in order to prevent injustices that have been committed thru its enforcement."

Must Work 12 Hours for Construction Co. at Jamestown, N. Y.

By ALBERT ESTES
(Worker Correspondent)

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Building laborers who work for the Warren Construction company here must work 12 hours a day for straight time or lose their job.

A worker who starts at 6 a. m. and who wishes to quit at 2 or 4 p. m. is told by the slave-driver to stay until 6, or "get his time."

A committee from the Laborers' union who went there to get them into the union, was told by some of the workers that they would have to ask the boss before they could join. No doubt, the slave-driver told them not to join a union if they wished to hold their jobs. This is the condition that exists at the Art Metal plant, where they are building an addition.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

ocrat or republican. Those are happy days for the American ruling classes. AMERICAN capitalism like the Coolidge myth will have its day. Not so long ago the British empire looked rather stable. Today it is slipping rapidly into the historical abyss. So we see the British working class yearly growing in strength and in militancy. We see a general strike, the biggest of its kind in labor history. A few days ago elections to the borough council gave labor an increased representation of about 150 over the previous elections. Every social system bears within itself the germs of its own decay. This has been stated hundreds of thousands of times, but it cannot be said too often.

WHILE the American working class were kidding themselves by voting for capitalist candidates the fifteenth conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was taking place in the Kremlin, one of the many palaces of the czars. Now the czars are no more and all his palaces are at the disposal of the workers and peasants. Yet in 1914 the czar was sitting pretty, in one of the 1,157 rooms in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and it took faith born of conviction on the part of the Russian revolutionists to persevere in the struggle.

THERE is nothing in life as constant as change. Workers, smoking cigarettes, now saunter thru the gorgeous rooms of the Winter Palace in Leningrad and thru the Kremlin in Moscow, where once the flower of the Russian nobility amused themselves. Today the remnants of this nobility are scattered all over the world, many of them not knowing where the next meal is coming from. And the workers and peasants they once treated like dogs are governing one-sixth of the earth's surface and doing the job well.

WHILE everything is quiet and healthfully peaceful in the Soviet Union, the same cannot be said of Italy, where another but a different kind of dictatorship prevails. We made a mistake in THE DAILY WORKER a few days ago when we had it that the last attempt on Mussolini's life was the fifth. It was the sixth, but that does not matter much. In all probability Mussolini will have to hire a special accountant to keep tally for the marksman continue to miss the mark. The many attempts on the dictator's life and the bloodshed which is so normal in the Italy of today show that a cancer is eating at the country's heart, and its name is fascism.

THE latest reports from Italy inform us that severe battles are taking place between the fascists and their opponents. Many were killed, among the dead being several black shirts. Mussolini is now convinced that the fascist ranks are honeycombed with members bent on having his life at all

costs. Mussolini has inaugurated a new reign of terror against the masses. Perhaps Mussolini will be able to survive the present crisis, but a dictatorship of the few over the many is bound to fail.

AS we expected, the masses were not impressed much by the slush investigation. It is very doubtful if Frank L. Smith was seriously injured by the adverse publicity he received thru his acceptance of the Insull money. Capitalism is a corrupting influence that has reached down to the workers. They see so much grafting going on around them that they have accepted it as a normal condition. "I'll get mine any way I can, if I can get away with it." This sentiment so often expressed epitomizes the ethical standard of large sections of the population. So, when one politician attacks another on the ground that he received graft, there is a general lifting of the eyebrows, as much as to say: "He's sore because he did not get his."

AS far as Cook county is concerned the vote was a tribute to organization, personal popularity and bi-partisan deals. The alliances were so complicated that an attempt to unravel them almost makes one dizzy. For instance, Charles Barrett, republican, running for president of the board of review, won by a 100,000 plurality. Patrick Carr, democrat, running for sheriff, won by a 117,000 majority. The Daenese faction of the G. O. P. voted for Barrett, but knifed Joseph Savage, another Crowe pet. Thus it goes. Those local leaders compare unfavorably with Chinese tuchuns, who change their allegiance with much less reluctance than they change their underwear.

THE leaders of the American socialist party are screaming like frightened hens in a coop because the International Labor Defense of which Eugene V. Debs was an executive member, organized a nation-wide speaking campaign to tell the story of the real Debs to the workers and not the pacifist caricature that the lawyers and the ministerial failures of the socialist party make him out to be. As the Workers (Communist) Party statement points out Debs was always at loggerheads with the Hillquit gang. While Hillquit favored the world court and the league of nations Debs was bitterly opposed to those instruments of capitalist imperialism.

OF all the carrion crows that are now croaking over Debs' grave Rev. Norman Thomas is the most nauseating. Thomas would turn Debs into a democrat. "Eugene V. Debs was almost a romantic believer in democracy," says Thomas. "He was a passionate devotee of freedom." So far as we know, Debs never bothered very much about freedom in general. He was concerned only with the freedom of oppressed peoples. Thomas being a preacher wants to save the souls of all classes, and being a socialist preacher he believes that the capitalists, being the greater sinners need salvation most. From such a man may the shades of Marx and Lenin save the memory of Debs.

Eugene V. Debs MEMORIAL MEETING

at MUSIC-ART HALL, 233 South Broadway

Los Angeles, California

With Mother Bloor, Tom Lewis and prominent local speakers—Robert Whitaker, Chairman.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, at 8:00 P. M.

Auspices: International Labor Defense

(The Shield of the Working Class.)

ASHLAND BLVD.
AUDITORIUM
SUNDAY, NOV. 7
AT 8 P. M.

CELEBRATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Speakers:—WM. Z. FOSTER, WM. F. DUNNE, SAM DARCY, A. SWABECK, Chairman

PROGRAM

Lithuanian Workers Chorus
Vocal and Instrumental Music
PIONEER PANTOMIME
SPECIAL FEATURES

Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS' SCHOOL GIVES COURSE IN PARTY FUNCTIONS

Organization Methods and Problems

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The most important course offered by the New York Workers' School this year is the course in "Organization Methods and Problems," with Jack Stachel as instructor. This course is regarded as of prime importance by the school because it aims to train party functionaries in the technique of organization; to give them an understanding of the basic theoretical considerations underlying organization methods; and to raise the general organizational level of the party by the proper training of its actual and prospective functionaries.

Party Work For Graduates.

Those completing this course with a satisfactory record and having sufficient general training as well, will be selected by the party for assignment to organizational posts in New York or other parts of the country. No one is admitted to the class who has not already had the equivalent of a Fundamentals of Communism course unless the two courses are taken simultaneously. Applicants for admission must also demonstrate that they are active members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Outline of Course.

This course will deal with the following problems:

1. Relation between Organization and Politics.
2. Principles of Party Organization.
3. Reorganization of the Party.
4. Functions of the Party.
5. Functions of the Party.
6. Work of the Party.
7. Work in the shops, sale of literature, shop committees, shop papers.
8. Recruiting new members and readers for the party press.
9. How to run meetings, conferences, conventions, etc.
10. How to finance the party.
11. How to keep records, bookkeeping, control of party machinery and activity.

Tuesday Nights.

The course is offered for Tuesday nights from 8 to 9:15. It will begin on Tuesday, November 16. All units, sub-sections, sections and language bureaus are requested to assign their most promising comrades and functionaries to take the course in "Organization Methods and Problems."

Register at the Workers' School, Room 35, 108 East 14th St., any afternoon or evening. Do it today.

We will send sample copies of 'The DAILY WORKER' to your friends—send us name and address.

Room for Rent

Steam heat, all conveniences, 1336 N. Kedzie Ave., Phone Belmont 9252. Rabinovich.

DUNN TEACHES CLASS IN NEW BOSS TACTICS

Schemes of Employers to Be Analyzed

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The problems of class collaboration, of company unionism, of employee stock ownership, of industrial group insurance and pension plans, company magazines and clubs, profit-sharing bonuses, speed-up systems, the black list, the open shop and the labor spy—these are the vital problems affecting the American labor movement today and presenting new difficulties to it.

Dunn Is Instructor.

The Workers' School of New York is making an important contribution to the solution of these problems and to the training of a new and better leadership for the American labor movement by having secured the man who is probably the foremost authority in America on most of these matters, namely Robert W. Dunn, to give a course entitled "New Tactics of Employers" on Wednesdays from 8 to 9:15 p. m.

This is a course of only six sessions (a month and a half) and a special fee of \$2 is charged for the same. Unions are especially urged to select one or more of their officials and members of their executive board to send them to the Workers' School to take this important course.

Has the Facts.

Robert W. Dunn is the author of various studies on the labor spy, the company union and other of the matters taken up in the course. He is also giving a course for the Workers' School dealing with imperialism and the place of the United States in international relations. This course is entitled "American Foreign Investments." It will begin in the spring term. Robert W. Dunn is the author of a book recently published by B. W. Huebsch under the same title.

A description of these and other courses offered at the Workers' School can be secured free by sending for the printed catalog to Bertram D. Wolfe, director, 108 E. 14th Street, New York City.

Reconstruction Work.

MOSCOW, Nov. 4.—The work of reconstruction is going on with persistent energy. At the regional congress of directors and engineers of metallurgical industry in Leningrad it was reported of a project to build in the near future several factories, including two factories of agricultural machinery in Rostov and Kama, railway carriage workshops in Nizni Tagil, tractor factory in Stalingrad, metallurgical workshops in Krivoy Rog and Kuznetsk, textile machinery factories in Zlatoust, and others.

Terrific Great Lakes Gale.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 3.—The Great Lakes today were being lashed by a 70-mile gale which had caused the wreck of one steamer prevented three others from reaching port here and damaged property along the shores near here.

Pittsburgh Workers Invited to Attend Anniversary Event

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—The Pittsburgh celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, Sunday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. The program will begin with the singing of the International.

The program includes: Violin solo by John Doyle, accompanied by Kato Doyle; piano solo by Kato Doyle; piano selections by Professor Harry Tannehill; recitations by A. Gusakoff in Russian.

Speakers include L. H. Keith of the American Negro Labor Congress, Julius Bucko, D. E. Earley and speakers in other languages.

With every year that passes the importance of the Russian revolution to the workers of other countries is more clearly shown. Russia stands out as the beacon light pointing the way that must be followed by the workers of the entire world.

Every worker in and around Pittsburgh should attend this meeting and join in the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution, which establishes the rule of the workers over one-eighth of the earth.

Visitors Invited to Street Nucleus Meet

Members of Street Nucleus, No. 25, District 8, invite all readers of The DAILY WORKER in Chicago to attend their social meeting on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, in order to become acquainted. The meeting is held at 4553 North Crawford avenue.

The best way—subscribe today. DAILY WORKER.

Communists CAN Do It, and WILL Do It!

AMERICAN labor stands before a great crisis. From all directions attacks are being launched against the workers, their organizations and institutions.

American capitalism grows daily stronger. With increasing brutality and brazenness the small ruling class holds and wields the power of government to supplement their economic exploitation and oppression of the workers.

Stands Alone.

Only the Communist Party stands today in open defiance of the power of capitalism. Pledging and declaring that the rule of the few who possess all wealth and power must go, that the workers must and will secure power.

Cynics Sneer.

Some there are who are cynical. Some there are who are made skeptical by their cowardice. "It is too hard, it can't be done, we might as well be practical and realize that we are biting off more than we can chew."

This is the view of those who, standing outside of the Party, pretend to be better able than we to see the difficulties in our way to the final goal of the Communist Party and to our immediate aims.

Can't Do It.

From such as these comes the advice: "You can't support The DAILY WORKER—why try?" And indeed they cannot see how we can succeed in keeping the DAILY, for they themselves are too spineless to be capable of the determination and sacrifice necessary if we are to preserve our most valuable weapon, The DAILY WORKER.

ATHEISTS FORCE "CAL" TO THANK GOD SOONER THAN HE HAD EXPECTED

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—That the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism feared President Coolidge into issuing his annual religious Thanksgiving proclamation several weeks earlier than he had planned, is the opinion here. On October 30, the association sent a telegram to Coolidge calling upon him to refrain from issuing such a proclamation. The same day the president received the telegram the proclamation was released. Usually it is not released until after the first week of November, at least.

The telegram, signed by Freeman Hopwood, said in part: "The Atheists in America call on you to return to the precedent of Thomas Jefferson, who, during his eight years' incumbency of office as Chief Executive, refused to issue a single religious proclamation. When asked for his reasons, Jefferson said, 'I consider the president of the United States as interdicted by the constitution from meddling with religious institutions, their doctrinal discipline, or exercises.'"

British Restrict Rubber Export to Maintain Prices

LONDON, Nov. 4.—British exports of rubber will be reduced one-fifth the amount produced because of the recent slump in price. This action was taken by the government under the Stevenson plan of restriction, because the average price of rubber per pound during the three months ending Oct. 31 was under 42 cents a pound. If the base price has been equalled rubber growers would have received licenses to export all they produced, but not under existing conditions.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

YOUNG MINERS WANT RECOGNITION!

By AUGUST VALENTINE

THE recent statement of the Ohio Coal Operators Association that its members would reopen their long closed mines under the observance of "a broad labor policy" is but another link in the chain of the open shop drive of the coal barons in their attempt to wreck the United Mine Workers of America.

Throughout the Ohio fields there are countless mines which have been closed down for many months and years. Prior to their closing these mines operated under the terms of the Jacksonville agreement signed between the operators and the "representatives" of the United Mine Workers of America in 1924. Since that time many Ohio operators have openly repudiated the contract and have attempted to reopen the open shop under the "1917" scale. The bosses have smashed the union completely in the Pomeroy Bend region and in other places throughout southern Ohio coal fields.

Reactionaries Lose Ground. Throughout the nation, in practically every coal producing state and locality, exclusive of the anthracite territory, the bosses, in collaboration with the reactionary leaders of the United Mine Workers of America, have waged an onslaught against the union. In the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado, Texas, Washington, the United Mine Workers of America has disappeared entirely. In the mammoth coal-producing state of West Virginia, after a two-year "organizing campaign" the U. M. W. of A. boasts of six local unions.

At one time the union had some 50,000 members in this state in western Pennsylvania, which had 50,000 members, today there is no more than about 10,000, and these constantly locked out, on strike or working part time; or, in other words, battling for existence. In District 2, central Pennsylvania, some 30,000 members have been lost. In Nova Scotia and Alberta, on the Canadian side, the U. M. W. of A. is practically a thing of the past. In the Illinois district, 100,000 were listed, but for the past several years 50,000 are dues paying. Dues payments in no way are a barometer for plenty work, etc., for a miner must work only five days per month to be charged union dues.

The foregoing proves that the union faces a crisis of no little magnitude. The Jacksonville agreement expires in the spring of 1927. Will the operators concede to recognize the skeleton of the once-mighty U. M. W. of A.? The union is in danger that none can deny. This condition has been brot about thru the united front of the coal operators and the betraying officialdom of the U. M. W. of A., the kind of Frank Farrington, for years president of the Illinois miners who sold out to the coal companies, and Robert Marshall, sub-district president of the Hocking Valley miners (Ohio), exposed as another agent of the operators while in the employ of the union. There are many more Farringtons and Marshalls still in prominent positions in the union.

Haverhill Workers Enthused Over Film of Passaic Strike

By FRED E. BEAL. HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 4.—Workers of this city packed the Lafayette Theater last night and tonight to see the first strike ever filmed, "The Passaic Textile Strike."

The Shoe Worker's Protective Union is the dominant union of this city, with a membership of around 10,000 dues-paying members. A committee of Passaic strikers visited every local of this union as well as the A. F. of L. unions and told of the great struggles the Passaic strikers are putting up for the right to organize and gain better living conditions. The strike picture was described to them and every worker urged to attend.

Passaic Strike Film Shows Again in Ohio

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—The successful showing of the Passaic strike film at the Engineers' Auditorium has induced the showing of the film once more. It will be presented on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 10 a. m. at the Polonia Theater, Broadway and 71st street. Every worker should see it, for he will witness one of the most inspiring events in the labor movement in modern times in this country.

Build League Concert

In celebration of the "Build the League and Pioneer Campaign" there will be held a concert and ball in New York City on Dec. 31, at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., arranged by the Young Workers League and Young Miners. Get your tickets now.

DETROIT DANCE and THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE



SATURDAY, NOV. 6

"Moonshine Trouble"

One Act Play Presented by the RUSSIAN DRAMATIC AND SINGING ASSOCIATION

NATIVE COSTUME DANCES

Solo by Anna Sofesava SOPRANO

International Workers' Home String Orchestra

DANCING

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6

CROATIAN HALL

1329 E. Kirby Ave. Detroit

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 6 IN NEW YORK DAILY WORKER VETCHERINKA at the WORKERS HOUSE

108 EAST 14th STREET

An evening of the jolliest fun with half the proceeds for Our Daily Worker.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 6

ORIGIN OF THE WORLD

A New Book By Alphonse Guerton Origin of Species Presented in a New Light 35 CENTS A COPY Published by the author at 542 N. State St. Chicago, Ill.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

OVERCOATS

Good, slightly used overcoats (also suits) at

\$10.00

FOGEL'S - 943 W. MADISON

WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,

at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU

1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription rates: By mail, \$6.00 a year, for Chicago \$8.00 a year.

CHICAGO

The regular meeting of Daily Worker and Literature agents will be held Friday night November 5th, at 8 p. m. at 19 South Lincoln Street.

Please come prepared to give a report on the activities of your nucleus, especially regarding the sale of Keep the Daily Worker books and settlements of tickets for the recent Daily Worker affair.

Celebrate NINTH ANNIVERSARY RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Three Large Meetings

EXPRESS YOUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE RUSSIAN WORKERS AND PEASANTS, DEMAND THE RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA BY THE UNITED STATES

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, at 8 p. m.

MILLERS GRAND ASSEMBLY

Grand and Havenmeyer Sts. Brooklyn

LITHUANIAN CHORUSES Speakers: Jay Lovestone, A. Tracht, and OTHER MUSICAL enberg, Cosgrove, M. Epstein, also NUMBERS Lithuanian and Italian.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, at 2 p. m.

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE

67th St., & 3rd Ave.

Freiheit Gesangs Verein

Speakers: Lovestone, Olgin, Weinstein, S. Epstein, Stachel, Sorment, Don

HUNTS POINT PALACE

163rd St., & S. Blvd.

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra

Speakers: Lovestone, Gold, Olgin, Poyntz, Zimmerman, R. B. Moore.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

(Ticket good for any of above meetings.)

Auspices: WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY—DISTRICT No. 2

TICKETS ON SALE AT: Workers Party, 108 E. 14th Street; Bookshop, 127 University Place; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; LaSwa, 46 Ten Eyck St. Brooklyn; Elora, 33 E. 1st Street; Ukrainian Daily News, 17 E. 3rd Street; Finnish Hall, 15 W. 124th Street; also at all Party Headquarters.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, LOCAL PHILA. Arranges

DEBS

Memorial Meeting

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1926

at Phila. Labor Institute—808 Locust St.

Speakers

J. P. CANNON, National Sec'y. Labor Defense
J. O. BENTALL, District Organizer W. P.

and others.

BEGINNING AT 8 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE

Come To Honor The Great American Revolutionist

TONIGHT

Workers' House Vetcherinka

108 East 14th Street—New York

"The Dance Is The Thing"



ACTION NEEDED IN CLEVELAND ON OPEN SHOP

Labor Faces Serious Problem

By a Worker Correspondent
CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—Sixty union leaders, comprising some of the Cleveland Federation of Labor and officials of locals, have been cited for contempt for refusing to order back to work the 600 building workers who have been off the job since Sept. 20.

Won't Work With Scabs.
Since the termination of the strike of the painters and glaziers, four non-union glaziers have been doing work on the Ohio Bell Telephone building. The union workers refused to work with the scabs and left their jobs. The court ordered the union officials to return the men to their jobs. Their rejoinder was that they had not ordered the men off and therefore could not order them to return. A meeting, however, was called, where the men overwhelmingly refused to go back to work, regardless of what the union officials might say.

Imported Judge.
Thereupon a judge from out of town was brought to Cleveland to hear the charge of the contractors against the union officials. Sixty of the officials were cited for contempt, and a date set for the hearing.

A new development has now taken place. The non-union glaziers have brought action in the federal court before the "well-known" Judge Westenhaver on the grounds that they have individual contracts with the contractors and that they are being "molested, intimidated and prevented from working on construction jobs in Cleveland."

The non-union men claim that the union leaders threaten to call other strikes than the one on the Ohio Bell Telephone building.

Important Issue.
It is apparent that the non-union glaziers are the means whereby the contractors, the so-called "citizens' league" and the chamber of commerce hope to be able to break the hold of union labor on the building trade of this city. This battle is one of the most important that has taken place in Cleveland. If the court should decide that union men are interfering with the work of non-union men it will foreshadow a desperate attempt of the contractors and chamber of commerce to introduce the open shop and thus destroy the trade union movement.

Need Action.
The local leaders will have to wake up. This is a most serious situation for all organized labor in this city. If this case is won by the contractors and the non-union glaziers, a precedent will be set.

WORKERS WHO PLAN TO JOIN CLASS IN WRITING SHOULD ATTEND TONIGHT

This is to again remind Chicago workers that the class in worker correspondence here opens this Friday night in the editorial office of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd.

The meeting is very important and all who intend to join the class in news writing should be there without fail at 8 o'clock.

PRIZES TO BE OFFERED NEXT WEEK.

Three very splendid prizes will be given for stories sent in by worker correspondents between now and next Thursday that are considered the best examples of worker correspondence of the week. Send in those stories, workers. Here are the prizes:

First, "Left Wing Unionism" by D. J. Saposa. A new book that William Z. Foster advises every trade union rebel to read for its valuable information.

Second, "Flying Oisp," short stories by nine of Russia's leading new writers.

Third, The Workers Monthly, a six-months' subscription to the best workers' magazine.

A SKTECH IN CUSTOM TAILORING

By M. PERLIN
(Worker Correspondent)
MAX SMUCKER, a young man of about 27, is a custom tailor. He worked seven years for Ben Rosner, 318 South Dearborn street, Room 512. The room is 8 feet wide and 12 feet long. In this small room he worked with four others, three men and one woman. On the sunniest day, they work by electric light. When Max once suggested to his boss that it would be advisable for him to move into a more spacious room, on account of it being too crowded, and that if he was there much longer he would be sick, the boss told him that he would rather lose his best worker than have bigger expenses.

That is an illustration of what unorganized labor does.

In this same place there is a woman, of about 40, whose name is Mrs. Shiden. She always tells the other workers that they should have pity on the boss. Many times she gave a few dollars of her \$17

pay back to the boss, remarking that she wasn't like the rest of the workers. She had sympathy with him. And the boss, taking her few dollars, told her with a smile that she was a very good woman.

Later the same Max was working for G. Askerow, 105 Dearborn street. This is also a custom tailoring shop. There are 18 workers employed there, of which 17 are foreigners and one is an American-born. The American is Mr. Axelberg. He is a very loyal slave. He works 58 hours a week for \$22. If sometimes he hears the workers talking among themselves about shorter hours and bigger wages, the "wise" Mr. Axelberg begins to yell: "You are socialists, Communists, Bolsheviks, robbers, etc. If a man wants to work up you won't let him!" The boss likes Axelberg very much.

If the workers ask for a raise, Mr. Askerow tells them that the foreigners aren't of any use, that they are a bunch of trouble-makers, and that the best thing is to have American workers.

dent will have been established whereby, by entering into individual written contracts with non-union men and demanding the support of the courts, contractors will be able to bring into the city hordes of scabs. This can and will happen, provided the trade union membership of the city does not immediately taken action to also fight the case outside the court, provided it does not mobilize its forces and build up the trade unions generally.

Spring Strike Looms.
The likelihood of a general strike in the spring makes the case more acute. The building trades workers know that the calling off of the painters and glaziers' strike was not a settlement, but a truce.

The building workers face the probability of a general strike, and yet nothing has been done to get the trade union movement organized and prepared for the struggle.

The rank and file of the trade unions must demand action. This action must be, it is suggested, to form a "committee of action" composed equally of the officials and of the rank and file of the unions. This committee must be authorized to take immediate steps to mobilize all resources for the fight. It will not pay to wait till spring. The \$5,000,000 of the citizens' league may or may not be a reality yet, but there is no question that it will be a simple matter for the people in the league to raise that amount, or twice that amount.

The open shop is the aim of these people and they will go to any lengths in order to get it.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

pay back to the boss, remarking that she wasn't like the rest of the workers. She had sympathy with him. And the boss, taking her few dollars, told her with a smile that she was a very good woman.

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POLICE HELP IN DISTRIBUTION OF "FORD EDITION"

Kearney Workers Eager to Read Daily

By a Worker Correspondent
NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Last week a comrade of the Young Workers' League and I went over to Kearney to distribute the Ford issue of THE DAILY WORKER. At 4 o'clock, just as we were crossing the Passaic river bridge, we saw a stream of workers walking out of the enormous plant.

The factory is in the meadows far away from any houses. We immediately made our headquarters on the bridge (we were half in Newark and half in Kearney) and distributed the papers to the workers as they passed by.

Workers Interested.
The name, DAILY WORKER, attracted much attention and the workers stopped in their run for the bus to read the article on the front page about their "own shop."

"Good stuff. They know what they are talking about," were some of the comments of the workers. One of them told us to wait, as more workers were to come out.

Police Help.
As we waited one of the two cops who were stationed in front of the plant came over to us and asked what we were giving out. He apparently had never heard of THE DAILY WORKER, but he took one and soon came back to us.

"There are some workers going the other way," he said. He took a few from us and soon we saw the Kearney police force giving out THE DAILY WORKER. When he finished he came to us and spoke about the summer uniforms they still had to wear on the cold days, which are much colder where he stands because of the river.

There were many workers who came out in the last shift, and they expressed their regret at not receiving a copy.

All Are Read.
We rode home with some of Henry's slaves and everyone that did not fall asleep from fatigue was reading THE DAILY WORKER. Not one was thrown away. Such lifeless people I had never seen, hollow cheeks and expressionless looks in their faded eyes. But we brightened their eyes quickly. For THE DAILY WORKER pointed out Henry's scheme to make slaves out of them.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

PASSAIC IS NOT STRANGE CASE, SAYS WEISBORD

Conditions Typical All Thru Nation

By a Worker Correspondent
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 4.—An enthusiastic and large crowd heard Comrade Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, at the mass meeting arranged by the party. In introducing Weisbord, the chairman told how they were refused a permit to issue leaflets if Weisbord was to speak, but later the permit was issued after a fight was threatened. But they were not allowed to distribute the leaflets in the factories.

Not Single Instance.
Weisbord emphasized the fact that Passaic is not an isolated instance of poor economic and social conditions, but as a matter of fact, the same conditions of long hours, poor sanitation, and low wages prevail all thru the country. Passaic, he said, was well known because of the strike. Passaic is a wonderful example of the awakening of the American working-class masses, he pointed out. No longer will the workers be willing to be slaves. Now at last they are ready to fight.

W. P. in Front Line.
It is equally clear, he said, that the Workers (Communist) Party not only talks, but fights in the front line of every struggle. Its leaders are not afraid of the bosses, no matter what terrors are imposed upon them. He closed by calling upon all workers who are ready to fight for their class interests to join the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

One worker asked Weisbord if he would be willing to help them in case of a struggle in Perth Amboy. His answer was characteristic. Not only will he help them in their struggle, but he will also be ready to help them in the preparation for the struggle.

TRY TO BREAK UP MEETING IN BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Grafting Cops Trump Up Charge

By a Worker Correspondent.
BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 4.—An attempt was made to break up the political campaign meeting held here by the Workers (Communist) Party, which was addressed by H. C. Wickes, candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. The chairman of the meeting, A. Rodriguez, was fined \$10 and costs. The charge that was trumped up against the workers was that an "American flag" was not displayed, according to law.

Cops Unsuccessful.
The cops were unsuccessful, however, in stopping the meeting, for the crowd waited until the chairman and speaker had come back from police headquarters and the meeting was resumed.

Constable Linn, known as a notorious petty grafter here, led the officers' raid on the hall. Brownsville is notorious for its bootlegging establishments and houses of corruption under the regime of Linn. It seems he is active only in denying rights to the workers.

Police for Underworld.
Linn and his gang of deputies, who are recruited from the red light districts and underworlds of other cities were attacked at the meeting by the speakers, and this is one of the reasons the raid was made. Another reason is that Vane, the republican senatorial candidate, was also attacked. The Brownsville Telegraph came out with its usual lines on the case, in order to antagonize the Brownsville workers against the Workers (Communist) Party.

HUGE PROFIT REVEALED BY REPORT ISSUED BY DU PONT DE NEMOURS CO.

Huge profits made by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and company are revealed in a quarterly statement issued, the first in recent years. The statement shows that the total income for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1926, was \$13,874,874. After deducting taxes and interest on funded debt, the net income was \$13,437,886.

Dividends on debenture stock amounted to \$1,183,907, leaving more than \$12,000,000 for common stock holders. This is equal to \$9.21 a share, compared to \$4.74 per share for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1925, and \$1.53 per share for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1925.

The company has a huge amount of money invested in General Motors. Surplus at the end of the quarter amounts to more than \$70,000,000, an increase of \$8,000,000 this year.

NEGRO WORKERS SHANGHAIED IN STATE OF TEXAS

Labor Bootleggers Put In Appearance

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 4.—Blackbirding and peonage is being practiced in the handling of cotton pickers in Texas. E. J. Croker, labor commissioner, charged in a statement on Wednesday.

One man has been fined and six others are under heavy bond as a result of the activity of the labor department, which is seeking to end the practice, Commissioner Croker said.

Hold Up Men.
"The facts are that there are a number of men who own large trucks who wait cotton pickers on highways going out of San Antonio and other labor centers and offer the pickers a bonus and free transportation to go with them to some fictitious plantation they own to pick cotton for them, thus evading the private employment agency law. The cotton pickers having accepted the terms, are taken to some distant point outside of a town and there go into camp.

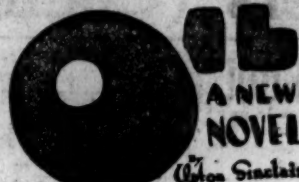
Auctioning Them Off.
The would-be employer leaves them under guard and finds farmers who need cotton pickers. He enters into negotiations for the sale of the cotton pickers at so much a head, often \$5, depending, of course, on how bad the farmer wants his cotton picked. Often the labor bootlegger comes back and gets the same bunch of pickers before the cotton picking is completed and by offering further "bonuses," takes them on to some other place and sells them again, getting another \$5 a head for them.

Labor Bootleggers.
"In five days the forces of the labor department have captured nine of these labor bootleggers. One was fined \$46.50 in Anson, Tuesday, and five others are under heavy bond awaiting trial before various county courts. If we can get the judges to fine them the maximum, I believe, with the co-operation of the sheriffs in the various counties, we can break up this nefarious practice of bleeding our farmers."

Want I. W. W. Barred From U. S. Vessels Board Asked to Act

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 4.—M. E. Shay of the Galveston Labor Council and Alex. Thrash, business agent of the International Seamen's union local here, appeared at the hearing of the United Shipping board in Galveston and pleaded that members of the I. W. W. be prevented from manning shipping board vessels.

The I. W. W. is a menace of American shipping, the two gentlemen said.



"Yes, and they will do the same thing in California!" cried the other brother. "You are a bunch of class-collaborators!" That was a new word, and a dreadful one, it appeared. The question was whether the tottering capitalist system could be propped up for another ten years or so; and the "right-wingers" would take office under the capitalists, and help to save them. "You make yourself their agent," proclaimed Joe Menzies, "to bribe the workers by two cents more wages per hour!"

And so there was a bust-up in Local Angel City, as everywhere else in the world; the "reds" withdrew, and presently split into three different Communist groups; and Joe and Ike Menzies left home, and set up house-keeping with two girl-workers of their own of thinking. So Bunny was more perplexed than ever; life appeared so complicated, and happiness so hard to find!

One Saturday the telephone rang, and it was Vernon Roscoe calling Dad. Bunny happened to answer, and heard the jovial voice, "Hello, how's the boy Bolshevik? Say, Jim Junior, I thought you were coming up to my place! Eventually—why not now? Annabelle is resting from 'Pangs of Passion'—she'll be glad to see you. Vee Tracy is there, and Harvey Manning—quite a bunch of people over Sunday. Sure, I'll be up! You go ahead, your old man will tell you the way."

Bunny told Dad he had accepted the invitation, and Dad said that Mr. Roscoe's domestic arrangements were such that Bunny ought to be told about them in advance. Annabelle Ames, the moving picture actress, was what the people called his mistress, but it wasn't really that, because she was devoted to him, and all their friends knew about it, and it was just the same as being married; only, of course, there was Mrs. Roscoe; who lived in the house in the city, with her four sons. Mrs. Roscoe went in for society and all that, and had tried to drag Vee Tracy out for that life. Sometimes Mrs. Roscoe would go out to the monastery, as the country place was called, but of course not when Miss Ames was there; Dad said they must have some system to keep from running into each other. Miss Ames had her own house, near to the studio, and the Monastery was a "show-place," where they took their friends over week-ends.

You drove up behind a chain of mountains that lined the coast: another of those wonderful roads, a magic ribbon of concrete laid out by a giant's hand. The engine purred softly and you raced ahead of the wind, up long slopes and down long slopes, and winding through mazes of hills; there were steep grades and vistas of tumbled mountains, and broad sweeps of valley, and stretches of shore with fishermen's huts, and boats, and nets drying in the sun; then more hills and mountain grades—for hours you flew, as fast as you pleased, for you were twenty-one now, and Dad no longer expected you to obey the speed laws.

There was a road that branched off towards the ocean, and after climbing ten miles or so, you came to a high steel fence, and steel gates, and a sign: "Private: Turn Back Here."—and a wide place in the road, made especially so that you might obey! The gate was open, so Bunny drove on, and climbed another hill, and came over the brow, and then, oh, wonderful—a great bowl of yellow and green, two or three miles across, with one side broken out towards the ocean, and in the center of the bowl the grey stone towers of the Monastery! Mountains on every side, and the oil magnate owned everything in sight, both the land and the landscape; if the public wanted to see his retreat, it would have to get a row-boat or swim.

You came down the winding drive, through tumbled masses of rocks and clumps of live oaks a century or two old, and came to a fork in the road, and one way said "Delivery," and the other said, "Guests." If you were so fortunate as to be a guest, your road led under a porte-cochere big enough for half a dozen double-deckers; a footman appeared, and summoned a chauffeur to take your car to the garage, and you were escorted into a living room—well, it was like going into a cathedral, your eyes would follow the arches overhead, and you might trip yourself on the skin of an aurochs or agnu or whatever the dickens it was. What grim sardonic architect had played this jest of Gothic towers and steeples and crenellations and machicolations—here in the midst of a new pagan empire, and called by such a vey suggestive name! Assuredly, the onastery would need to be of pre-reformative style, to fit the ways of the monk who occupied it!

The transept of the cathedral concealed an elevator, Bunny discovered; and out of it tripped suddenly a diminutive vision in lemon-colored chiffon, with lemon-colored stockings and shoes, and a big lemon-colored hat such as shepherdesses used to wear when Mhaviging their portraits painted. It was complete and costly, for Bunny was one of that ninety per cent of all males in the civilized world, and perhaps seventy per cent in Madagascar, Paraguay, Nova Zembla, Tibet and New Guinea, who could have told the number of lashes in each of Annabelle Ames's eyelids, or drawn a diagram of her dimples, and the exact course of a tear down her cheek. He had seen her as the "wild" daughter of a Pittsburg steel king, duly chastened and brought to faith in mother, home and heaven; as the mistress of a French king, dying elegantly to expiate elegant sins; as the mistreated and eloping heiress of a Georgian manor-house; as a bare-legged "mountain-girl" in the Blue Ridge—"Howdy, stranger, be you-all one of them revenooers?" All this in the "movies"; and now here she was in the "speakes!"

(To be continued.)

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE VII

In established unions, where the left wing is in a minority or where its control of the official machinery is weak, the fight against the right wing takes on other forms. The general policy of the right wing leadership is to use its control of the union to dampen the fighting spirit of the workers and to sell them out over the conference table. Hence, the policy of the left wing in strikes of organized unions must be to spur on the masses to fight and, by mobilizing them against the reactionary leadership, prevent the latter from betraying them in the settlement.

This policy proved successful in Illinois during the 1922 national strike of the bituminous miners. The union was in a desperate struggle, fighting for a national agreement. And just at the most critical moment, when its very life was at stake, President Farrington of the Illinois union, who has since gone openly into the service of the mine operators, declared that he would make a state agreement for the Illinois miners.

If he had been able to accomplish this it would have broken the strike. But the left wing, by holding a series of mass meetings of strikers throughout the state, so

aroused the membership that Farrington could not go through with his betrayal. This saved the entire union from disaster. What would have happened had the left wing in the Illinois miners been afflicted with the "cannot fight on two battlefronts" theory?

Mobilizing the Membership

The recent strike of the New York Furriers was another instance of a successful mobilization of the membership by the left leadership to balk a menacing right wing treachery. The local Joint Board which actually conducted the strike was in the hands of the left wing led by Ben Gold. But the machinery of the International was controlled by the right wing. All through the strike the fight was sabotaged by the head of the International, Schachtman. Finally, believing his opportunity had arrived to deal a decisive blow, he, in close combination with President Green of the A. F. of L., made a tentative agreement with the employers, the famous "eight points."

But the left wing leadership rejected this agreement, mobilized the strikers against it and carried on the struggle till a much better settlement was arrived at. This was a major defeat for the arch-reactionary, Green. Powerful enemies of his among the upper bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. are now using it against him, claiming that he compromised the A. F. of L. badly by permitting himself to be so badly out-manuevered by the Communist

trade union leader, Gold.

If treacherous strike settlements are special danger points that the left wing strategists must guard against in their fight against the right wing, so also are those situations when the masses are in a state of great ferment and the right wing leaders refuse to mobilize them for the struggle.

Cases in point were the failure of the Brotherhood chiefs to strike their men in common cause with the railroad shop mechanics in 1922; and the failure of Lewis to call out the bituminous miners in 1925 in conjunction with the strike of the anthracite miners. Both these failures, which amounted to treason to the workers, were disastrous. In one case the great shopmen's strike was lost and the backbone of railroad trade unionism broken, and in the other the very life of the Miners' Union has been threatened by the disintegration of its bituminous section.

FORCING THE ISSUE

The left wing strategists must find ways and means to force the hands of the right wing leaders in such critical situations by mobilizing the membership against them. This is a real test of our strike strategy, especially where the left wing has but little organization. In the past, in such instances, there has been too much recourse to the unauthorized, or "outlaw" strike, and, dual unionism.

Sometimes, in especially desperate circumstances and

after carefully weighing the situation, the unauthorized mass strike may be used with success, but in American labor experience it has been mostly a failure. In nearly every case where there is sufficient sentiment to call an effective unauthorized strike the same sentiment could be better utilized through the regular union channels to set the organization as such into motion.

A case in point was the so-called outlaw railroad switchmen's strike of 1920, which completely paralyzed the railroads over great sections of the country. There was a tremendous volume of rebellious sentiment behind this ill-fated national struggle. With intelligent left direction the movement could have forced the Brotherhoods officially into action and probably would have driven numbers of the bureaucrats from power. But the leadership of the "outlaws" was afflicted with utopian dual union illusions and the great movement went down to crushing defeat.

In the coming Spring the left wing will have a severe test of its strategy against the right wing in the Miners' Union. Its task will be to force Lewis to call out all the bituminous miners and then to hold them out till a victorious settlement has been secured. At every step in the struggle it will have to defeat the most ruthless and corrupt bureaucracy in the American labor movement, the John L. Lewis machine.

(To be continued.)

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Belated But Welcome

The decision of the special conference of the British Trade Union Congress to impose a voluntary levy of two cents a day on each member affiliated with the congress, in aid of the striking miners, is a welcome but inadequate and belated move on the part of the reactionary leadership in response to pressure from the masses.

Had even this action been taken from the beginning of the struggle the strike would in all probability be over now because the coal owners and their government would be convinced that the entire trade union movement was with the miners in their struggle. Even at this late date the miners will win because they do not know how to surrender.

The action of the T. U. C. conference fell far short of the demands of the executive of the Miners' Federation, which called for an embargo on imported coal as well as a levy. An embargo would tie up British industry as tight as a drum. It would force the government to put the screws on the operators or risk disaster.

In striking contrast to the failure of the right wing labor leaders of Britain to support the miners financially or otherwise is the splendid response of the workers of the Soviet Union, who have contributed over \$4,000,000 already to feed the starving dependents of the heroic miners.

The British miners are not only fighting the battles of the entire British working class but of the workers of the world. American workers should continue their efforts to raise funds. It is to the lasting disgrace of the American trade union movement that only a little over \$50,000 has been raised by the A. F. of L. for the British miners. Those capitalist lackeys at the head of the A. F. of L. are too busy laying the keels of battleships and boosting the capitalist military machine to bother with the starving wives and children of the British miners.

All the hysterical anti-red propaganda that may come in the future from the mental cesspools of capitalist scribblers will not be strong enough to convince the British working class that the trade union movement of Soviet Russia, under Communist leadership, is their foe, while that of the United States under capitalist leadership is their friend.

Action has spoken louder than propaganda.

Fascism In The United States

Armed hoodlums, members of the Italian fascist organization in the United States, entered the premises of two anti-fascist papers in New York, shortly after news of the latest attempt on Mussolini's life reached this country, and destroyed the printing machinery in both plants, after threatening those on the premises with immediate death if they moved to protect their property.

Surely this is a sample of violence that should suit the most liberal interpreter of what comes within the meaning of whatever New York law covers such conduct. Yet we have not heard that New York police authorities have shown half as much activity in apprehending the fascist gangsters as they once did in arresting a seven-year-old youth for having some Communist literature in his possession.

This outrage committed by the New York fascists should spur the Anti-Fascist Alliance to renewed activity against the Fascist menace in the United States, and to give whatever aid possible to the victims of the bloody black-shirt reign in Italy. The American fascists are armed and boast of their intention to use the same methods in combatting opposition that Mussolini used in Italy. Yet the government of city, state and nation so far have looked on fascist activities with a benevolent eye, an attitude which is in striking contrast to the persecution of even conservative workers who struggle against the employers for higher wages.

The struggle against fascism takes second place to none that we can think of, among the duties that rest upon the shoulders of the class conscious American workers. In the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America the workers have a fighting non-partisan organization that has already given a good account of itself in this fight and is deserving of support.

The Ninth Victory Celebration

On November 7 of every year since 1917 the class conscious workers of all lands gather to celebrate the first victory in the history of labor that established a workers' and peasants' government on the ruins of capitalist rule.

No worker in whose being burns the divine fire of rebellion against oppression can fail to be thrilled by the knowledge that the red flag of social revolution flies over one-sixth of the earth's surface and that, despite the worst that international capitalism could do, the Soviet Union is today so strong, so powerful, that even the most optimistic of the Union's enemies are giving way to despair.

In hundreds of halls throughout the United States American workers will join their voices to the international chorus in celebration of the ninth anniversary of proletarian victory. But mere clapping of hands and rejoicing is not sufficient. The American workers have their work cut out for them. They have yet to get rid of capitalist government. Therefore it behooves them to take advantage of the enthusiasm that this coming celebration will excite among the workers to prepare for the American 7th of November.

THE DAILY WORKER is the most effective weapon in the arsenal of the American working class in their daily struggles against the employing classes. THE DAILY WORKER is in serious financial difficulties. The proceeds of the November 7 celebrations will go to help THE DAILY WORKER. No better way of celebrating the birth of the first workers' republic in history could be devised than to turn the demonstrations into a great drive to smash the financial fetters that now embarrass THE DAILY WORKER and to give it the necessary guarantee that will enable it to continue the work of organizing the workers of this country for final victory.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

Russian Revolution Endured the Fiery Test

The Western Prophets Failed to Calculate on the Bolsheviks in 1917—Why Finland Failed—the Fiery Test of 1917—Critical Moment Approaches in Europe—The Power and Will Are There, October Will Be There—Comrades, are You There?

By W. O. KUUSINEN

Member of the Secretariat of the Communist International.

BEFORE the October revolution the best prophets of the western countries looked across to Russia and declared: "Anarchy will soon triumph there."

This prophecy was not fulfilled. Order was victorious; the power of organized labor.

And how often since then has Soviet Russia belied the best prophets of the western countries by the skill with which it has cut the Gordian knot, whether by the sharply whetted sword of theory or by the sword of Alexander the Great.

The western prophets fall into the same error again and again. There is one factor which they invariably forget: the Bolsheviks. The rest of their calculations have been very correct.

It is true that General Ludendorff might have captured Petrograd in 1918. But the Bolsheviks concluded the peace of Brest Litovsk. It is true that the first of General Krasnov's troops, or the Czechoslovakian legions, might have occupied Moscow.

If the Bolsheviks had not organized the Red Army. And the masses of the peasantry might have followed the prophecy of Karl Kautsky, and transformed the proletarian revolution into a temporary and chaotic peasant insurrection, a mere episode in bourgeois evolution, had the Bolsheviks organized no proletarian class struggle in the country.

Bolsheviks Upset Calculations.

THE Bolsheviks, with weapons or tools in their hands, the Bolsheviks with written and spoken word, with diplomatic notes and trade agreements, the Bolsheviks with food taxation and party purging—again and again have arrived on the scene and upset the calculations of the paid prophets of capitalism, from Kautsky to the last Menshevik, from Krasnov to Petyura and Pilsudski.

This was practically the case in October, 1917.

It has been said that the Bolsheviks had an easy victory at that time. This may be so, but the victory was not so easy that it could have been won without a struggle.

It is true that at that time the objective prerequisites for the proletarian revolution were mature and favorable. No doubt it was easy to see that the Kerensky soap bubble was bound to burst speedily, that the bourgeoisie had mere talkers in their constitutional assembly, and no real power, and that czarist reaction had no more powerful forces at its disposal than a few bandit chiefs of the type of Kornilov.

The Alternatives.

THE victory of the proletarian revolution was therefore possible. And yet it might have failed to come about. Without the Bolsheviks it would undoubtedly have failed to come about. Matters might have turned out very differently: anarchy, or the dictatorship of the white generals, or fresh attempts at a coalition with the bourgeois parliament, or the dismemberment of the country into a multitude of conflicting republics and the dissolution of the proletarian class struggle into a chaos of confused separate struggles in town and country. Any one of these eventualities was historically as possible as the victory of the proletarian revolution.

The Bolsheviks stepped in at the decisive moment and directed the course of history. The moment had not yet arrived when the struggle for power was inevitable. Yet the Bolsheviks intervened. Their struggle, and their leadership of the struggle, converted the possibility of victory into actuality.

The Finnish Example.

THAT this issue was by no means a matter of course may be seen from the object lesson of events in Finland. The Russian October revolution was immediately followed by a revolutionary situation in Finland. General strike. Vague but great expectations among the masses of the working people. Parades and drills of the unarmed Red Guards. Long nights of discussion among the party and trade union leaders. Irresolute vacillation for many days and nights. And then the calling off of the general strike.

In those days the victory of the workers' revolution in Finland would have been possible. But the struggle was not absolutely unavoidable and was avoided. There were no Bolsheviks.

A few months later and the position in Finland was reversed. Now the struggle was inevitable, but victory no longer possible.

What Were Bolsheviks in 1917?

WHAT were the Bolsheviks in October, 1917?

An organization. Not such an organization, it need scarcely be said, as they are today. But even at that time they represented a powerful proletarian organization.

A party organization gathered round a central core of tried and tested revolutionists. An organization with the experience of many years of detailed revolutionary work in the factory nu-

cle, hardened by conspirative party work of every description, schooled by long fractional struggles; trained in the school of revolutionary class war to the natural centralization of a fighting organization, to strictest party discipline and readiness for duty; fired and enlightened by the experience won in the great mass action of 1905 and later; and finally victorious, as leader of the open party struggles of 1917, against the Menshevik and social revolutionists, in the struggle for the majority in the soldiers' and workers' councils, and for the confidence of the working people and of the army.

The Fiery Test.

THE Bolsheviks have formed an efficient revolutionary workers' party, ever prepared, competent, and tactically elastic. Their leaders have been true Marxists, never imagining themselves to be infallible, and yet never paralyzed by an exaggerated fear of committing mistakes, but rather learning the lesson of past errors.

This has been a party able to emerge with honor from the fiery test.

The great change of function in the historical "October Days," the transformation of a political party into the leader of an armed revolutionary struggle—this was the ordeal by fire passed thru by the Bolsheviks. It is true that they did not find the change of function in October, 1917, to be any

itself against French efforts at centralization. The greater the progress made by the alliance of extreme proletarians all over the continent of Europe, the more it calls forth various coalitions among the bourgeois democracy, especially among the oppressed nations. In this way even the rapacity of French capital serves to increase the confusion of capitalist Europe. The devil cannot do otherwise.

With the same necessity by which the earth turns on its axis is the fate of the capitalist countries of Europe hastening towards its next inevitable historical turning point.

Some day the moment will arrive. We shall be at the turning point. The old order totters, the old bonds of society loosen. There will be a cry for the overthrow of the old power, an appeal to the prepared and faithful leaders of the proletarian revolution.

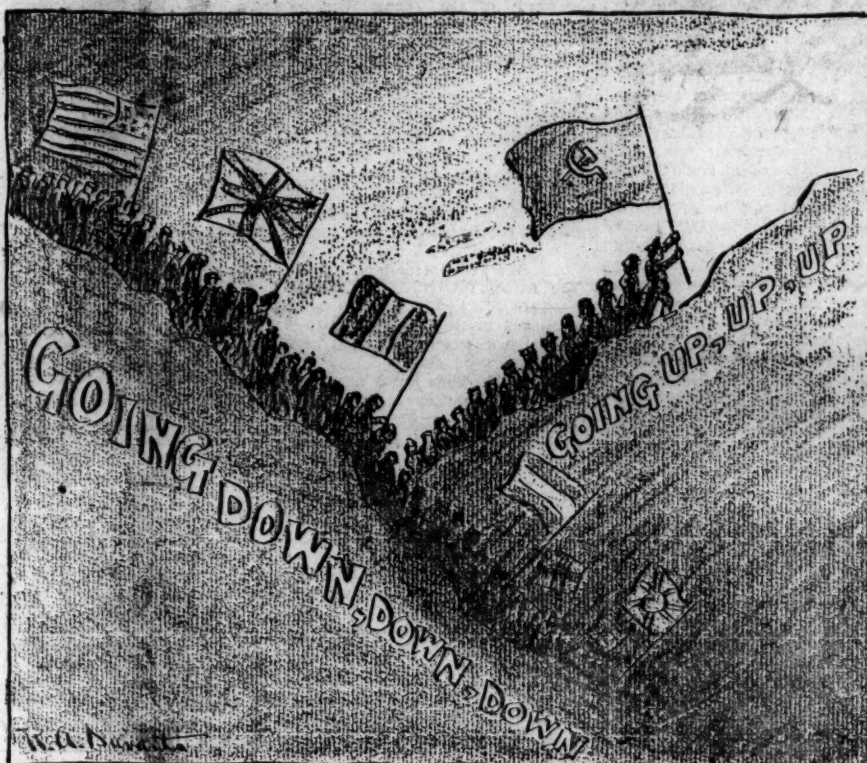
Be Vanquished or Victor.

It may be that then the struggle will be unavoidable, that history will force the party of the proletariat into it. "Here you must fight, be vanquished or victor!"

This position is the easiest to face. Even death may be easier to a slave than to advance to the fight before an irresistible pressure urges him into it.

It may be that when the time comes Destiny with outstretched finger will

IT IS THE DIRECTION THAT COUNTS



The living standard of the workers of all Capitalist countries goes downward. In the Soviet Union it goes upward.

super-human task. The situation did not demand from them the enormous exertions which have doubtless to be faced by our comrades in the west European countries. The preparations for revolutionary war made by the Bolsheviks in October were by no means so perfect as those of our comrades of western Europe will certainly need to be in order to insure victory. It is possible that the degree of revolutionary fighting readiness possessed by the Bolsheviks some years ago will never again suffice in any capitalist country.

But at that time in Russia it sufficed. The Bolsheviks were the historically adequate instruments of the October Revolution. They were competent to cope with their task. The proof of this is still in their hands. Europe is Next.

THE same critical moment is approaching in Europe. Victory is possible. Its prerequisites are fermenting and maturing. To us, indeed, the rate of advance appears slow. But in actual fact great things are taking place, week by week, beneath the husk of capitalist society.

The social traitors are the last allies of the capitalist rulers. But a traitor is not an absolutely reliable armor bearer to his new master, any more than to his old one.

The mere existence of Soviet Russia renders the situation more hopeless than ever in capitalist continental Europe. Deprived of the foodstuffs and raw materials which they once obtained from Russia, and of the Russian markets for their goods, the European capitalists are hard put to obtain their profits. But the revolutionary labor movement is all the more roused to enthusiasm by the flag of Soviet Russia.

Conflicts in Capitalist Camp.

THE decentralizing nationalism in Europe, supported in part by British imperialism, is forced to defend

say: "Here you can gain the victory. Everything is ready. If only you are ready."

This would be more difficult to face. Are our comrades prepared?

Among the masses of the proletariat all over the world there are hearts beating for the revolution, for the social world revolution set rolling by the Russian proletariat.

The will is there. The power is there. October will be there.

But are the Bolsheviks there?

Comrades in Germany, in France, in England, in Poland, in Austria, in Italy, and in other countries Comrades, are you there?

Leonid Krassin III.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Leonid Krassin, Soviet envoy to Great Britain, is seriously ill at his Chesham house. Blood transfusions may be undertaken to save his life.

Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD, Federated Press.

YOU folks may think that I'm no guy. You write a word of fond good-bye to dear old lovin', fightin' 'Gene, who in our ranks no more is seen. But I'll appeal to 'Gene's own love, to say if he's too far above the poorest trick that I can turn to lay a tribute at his urn, to add one leaf to his oak crown, and set this song of sorrow down.

'Gene Debs is gone; a man has passed, whose fiery words and deeds will last (long after Woodrow's piffle slumps under the fires of hell's worst dumps), whose zeal shall light the way to man to rise to man's own height again, whose vision of a better day shall rise above his mound of clay.

'Gene gave his love, heart, mind and soul to help us workers win our goal. Lay down the wreaths and shoulder arms! A far I hear class war's alarms.

Visits of Commissions from Other Lands Are Real Experiences for Workers and Peasants, Anna Strong Tells

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

LIVADIA, Crimea.—When Germans, English, Dutch, French and all the other labor delegations visit the Soviet Union (there has been a continuous flood of them this summer), they go home and report on what they have seen. But nobody ever reports from the other side—from the folks who saw the delegation. To these also—these Russian workers and peasants—it is a much-prized experience, bringing them into personal touch with their fellow workers of the world.

Visit Sanatorium.

Our sanatorium—to which the German working women came, is No. 2 of the Central Social Insurance, located at Livadia in the grounds of the czar's summer palace in a former hospital for army officers. To it come workers from all over the Soviet Union, but chiefly from the textile mills of Ivanovo, the coal mines of the Donetz, the metal works of Leningrad. Workers who have injured their lungs in the dust of badly equipped mills and mines; chiefly from the industrial centers, therefore, the now and then a railroad worker, arrives from the far north, where the six months' night of winter has affected his health. Ours is the sanatorium for the worst cases; more than half our patients have open, infectious tuberculosis. For we have an X-ray, and a laboratory, an electric cabinet and a surgery; patients who do not need these things are sent to other less equipped sanatoria.

ALL the patients in the sanatorium knew that the delegation was coming. Dinner was half an hour early, so as to clear the tables for the thirteen German women and their interpreters and escorts. But the ducks

were drying and the ice cream melting in the kitchen and-bell had long since rung for the "dead hour" after dinner when all good patients go to bed. Yet still the women did not come. We knew that they were lingering in the Peasants' Sanatorium, ten minutes' walk away, in the famous summer palace of the czar, with its gorgeous park and gardens.

One Eager to See Them.

I sat on the driveway among beds of red and golden flowers looking down thru vineyards to the Black Sea. One of the women physicians sat beside me, her eyes wandering alternately down the driveway towards the gate and then back to the balconies of the sleeping rooms. Thru the railings peered multitudinous innumerate faces, which should have been in bed. "They are like children," said the doctor, smiling. "You wouldn't think they were grown-up workers. Yet I can't blame them. This is the first group of foreign women we have seen since the revolution."

SUDDENLY a giggle rang out from the women's wing of the building, followed by another and another. It was plain that at least four rooms were full of laughter. Swiftly the doctor went into the sanatorium, returning in a moment with a hardly suppressed smile: "The representative of the 'young patients' is practicing her speech. She is scared stiff. She has never met a delegation before."

Patients Organized.

You see, we were all organizing to welcome our guests. For a sanatorium in Russia is not just a disconnected group of individuals, as it is in America. In America the patients have nothing to do with the management. They merely submit; if they don't like the treatment or the food they go away to another place—if they are rich, or grin and bear it if they are charity cases. But here the workers go to sanatoriums thru the Social Insurance of their unions, and the sanatoriums belong to them collectively. No sooner have they arrived and got acquainted than they organize, true to Soviet tradition, their committees and sections. Thereafter, if you don't like the food or the doctors, you raise an organized fight about it. And if German women's delegations visit you they are received, not only by the management, but, above all, by the general assembly of the patients.

It is worth noting, however, that no one "dressed up" for the delegation. There were not even clean kerchiefs doled out to the women; the white shapeless sanatorium clothing, somewhat mussed by wear, and the black woolen cloaks remained in their everyday condition. But the men's section and the women's section and the young people's section each chose their representatives to make speeches—and these workers, who nine years ago were suppressed, silent, illiterate even, were thinking over the words of welcome for their distinguished foreign guests. One prepares for labor delegations in the Soviet Union, not with clothes, but with speeches.

They Come—At Last.

At last arrived the two large auto coaches, and the delegation proceeded to the chief doctor's room to wash up for dinner. The doors of a dozen rooms opened as they passed and the patients poured into the corridors, lining them with curiosity. Between cheering and clapping flies there passes into the dining-room a thin line of tired, pleasant, rather dowdy-looking German working women, smiling back at their hosts. Then the doors were closed and the voices of nurses sound in the hall: "Get back to bed, for heaven's sake. You can get a whole hour of rest before they will finish dinner."

IN the dining room I sit next to the president of the delegation, a kindly German working woman, for many years a member of the social democratic party of Germany. The worn, elderly woman beyond her has belonged to a union for 34 years and to the social democratic party for 37 years. One remembers from this how old the workers' movement is in Germany, how much it has seen and endured. Yet now these veteran members are threatened with expulsion from their party for daring to come on this excursion to Soviet Russia. They form one-third of the delegation; another third consists of non-partisans and slightly less than a third Communists.

Peasants Are Magnet.

"We couldn't drag ourselves away from Peasants' Sanatorium," says the president of the delegation, explaining their lateness. "This was our first chance to talk to peasants from all over the Soviet Union, and they were also anxious to talk to us. They wanted us to see what a gorgeous place the czar used to live in, and asked us what we had done with the palaces of our princes. When we told them that we were giving billions of marks to our princes they couldn't understand it. They laughed and hooted joyously. 'But what did you have a revolution for, if you gave it all back. As for us, we ourselves sit in the house of Nicholas.'"

(To be continued.)

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